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RHODE ISLAND MANUSCRIPTS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT WASHINGTON.

[The following letters are literal copies of their Originals deposited in the historical manuscripts division of the Department of State with the files and records known as "The Archives of the Federal Convention"].

Newport June 18th. 1787

Sir —

The inclosed address, of which I presume your Excellency has received a duplicate was returned to me from New York after my arrival in this State. I flattered that our Legislature, which convened on monday last, would have receded from the resolution therein refer'd to, and have complied with the recommendation of Congress in sending delegates to the federal convention — The upper house, or Governor, & Council, embraced the measure, but it was negatived in the house of Assembly by a large majority, notwithstanding the greatest exertions were made to support it. Being disappointed in their expectations, the minority in the administration and all the worthy citizens of this State, whose minds are well informd regretting the peculiarities of their situation place their fullest confidence in the wisdom & moderation of the national council, and indulge the warmest hopes of being favorably consider'd in their deliberations. From these deliberations they anticipate a political System which must finally be adopted & from which will result the Safety, the honour, & the happiness of the United States.

Permit me, Sir, to observe, that the measures of our present Legislature do not exhibit the real character of the State. They are equally reprobated, & abhor'd by Gentlemen of the learned professions, by the whole mercantile body, & by most of the respectable farmers and mechanicks. The majority of the administration is composed of a licentious number of men, destitute of education, and many of them, void of principle. From anarchy and confusion they derive their temporary consequence, and this they endeavor to prolong by debauching the minds of the common people, whose attention is wholly directed to the Abolition of debts both public & private. With these are associated the disaffected of every description, particularly those who were unfriendly during the war. Their paper money System, founded in oppression & fraud, they are determined to Support at every hazard, And rather than relinquish their favorite pursuit the trample upon the most Sacred obligations. As a proof of this they refused to comply with a requisition of Congress for repealing all laws repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and urged as their principal reason, that it would be calling in question the propriety of their former measures

These evils may be attributed, partly to the extreme freedom of our own constitution, and partly to the want of energy in the federal Union; And it is greatly to be apprehended that they cannot Speedily be removed but by uncommon and very serious exertions. It is fortunate however that the wealth and resources of this State are chiefly in possession of the well Affected, & that they are intirely devoted to the public good.

I have the honor of being Sir,
with the greatest veneration & esteem,
Your excellencys very obedient &
most humble servant —

His excellency

Gen^l. Washington

[*Endorsed*]

N^o. 6.

LETTER TO GENERAL WASHINGTON
DATED NEWPORT JUNE 18. 1787.

[Memorandum. Under the endorsement some one has written in lead pencil " From Genl Varnum "].

[*The "Committee" to The Hon^{ble} the Chairman of the General Convention Philadelphia.* Duplicate Original inclosed in the Newport letter].

Providence, May 11th 1787,

Gentlemen,

Since the Legislature of this State have finally declined sending Delegates to meet you in Convention for the purposes mentioned in the Resolve of Congress of the 21st February 1787, — the Merchants, Tradesmen, and Others of this Place, deeply Affected with the evils of the present unhappy times, have thought proper to communicate in writing thier approbation of your Meeting, And their regret that it will fall short of a Compleat representation of the Federal Union. —

The failure of this State was owing to the nonconcurrence of the Upper House of Assembly with a Vote passed in the Lower House, for Appointing Delegates to attend the said Convention, at their Session Holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of the present Month. —

It is the general Opinion here, and we believe of the well informed throughout this State, that full power for the regulation of the Commerce of the United States, both foreign and Domestick, ought to be vested in the National Council. And that Effectual Arrangements should also be made for giving operation to the present powers of Congress in thier Requisitions upon the States for National purposes. —

As the object of this Letter is chiefly to prevent any impressions unfavourable to the Commercial Interest of this State, from takeing place in our Sister States, from the Circumstance of our being unrepresented in the present National Convention, we shall not presume to enter into any detail of the objects we hope your deliberations will embrace and provide for, being Convinced they will be such as have a Tendency to strengthen the Union, promote Commerce, increase the power, and Establish the Credit of the United States.

The result of your deliberations, tending to these desireable purposes, we still hope may finally be approved & adopted by this State ; for which we pledge our Influence & best exertions. —

This will be delivered you by the Honourable James M. Varnum, Esquire, who will communicate (with your permission) in person, more particularly our Sentiments on the Subject matter of our Address.

In behalf of the Merchants, Tradesmen, &c,

We have the Honour to be, with perfect Consideration
And Respect,

Your most Obedient and
Most Humble Servants,

John Brown,	Jabez Bowen,	} Comtee.
Jos. Nightingale,	Nicho ^s . Brown,	
Levi Hall,	John Jenckes,	
Phillip Allen,	Welcome Arnold,	
Paul Allen,	William Russell,	
	Jeremiah Olney,	
	William Barton,	
	Tho ^s . Lloyd Halsey,	

[*Endorsed*]

No. 5.

DUPLICATE LETTER FROM SEVERAL GENTLEMEN
OF RHODE ISLAND
DATED PROVIDENCE MAY 11. 1787.

(Original noted to have been read in Convention May 28. 1787.)

[Extract from the Original Journal of the Proceedings of the Federal Convention].

Monday May 28. 1787.

a letter from sundry Persons of the State of Rhode Island addressed to the honorable the Chairman of the General Convention was presented to the Chair by Mr. G. Morris — and, being read, ordered that the said letter do lye upon the table for further consideration.

DR. BENJM. WATERHOUSE TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[From the Original preserved with the Jefferson Papers in the Department of State].

Newport Rhode Island, Sept. 14th '22.

Dear Sir,

I read your letter of the 19th July with pleasure, and though at first disappointed, I cannot wonder at your reluctance to its publication seeing, as I find by your letter, that our brethren in the South are yet slumbering from the opiates of past ages. As times change how some sort of men change with them! Less than 20 years ago, those who governed our University quarrelled with me, & finally cut me off from among them because I would not join them in abusing, & accusing of atheism the then President of the U. S. and now those very men desire above all things to make public use of the sentiments & opinions of that personage to give popularity to their views of the christian religion! Neither Theophilus Parsons, Geo. Cabot or John Lowell expressed so virulent a spirit as Jonathan Jackson. His son was my immediate successor in the chair of the theory & practise of physic. Some person, with no bad intention, quoted from memory a passage of your letter, which caused me to have it corrected, as in the enclosed extract. The calvanistic newspaper remarked upon it, that they were very glad to find Mr. J. had arrived, at what Mr. Wilberforce calls "*the half way*

house." I was startled a year or two since, on hearing that Dr. Pettigrew in his memoirs of Dr. Lettsom of London had inserted a dozen or more of my letters to that gentleman, even to my poetry!!

As you will only have the trouble of *reading* this, for I am not so unfeeling as to expect a return, unless it should be at the rate of exchange between the value of your letters & mine, at the rate of what we used to call here "*old tenor*," (when a dollar was eight pounds) and sterling. I may *possibly* this once, amuse you by writing, without exacting a return. I aim to give you a just idea of our religious, & perhaps political condition at Cambridge, & of course Boston. —

Between my house & the colleges is a level piece of ground of 20 acres. About 100 yards from my door is the episcopal church: 50 yards farther is the University chapel or unitarian church, where go my wife's family, her father and sister: an 100 yards beyond that is the old calvanistic meeting house, erected 150 years ago, in which the "commencements," & public instalations of the University are always held. Except now & then when we attend the episcopal church, we pass by the two first every week, & attend the services in the old calvanistic meeting house, whereof A. Holmes, D. D. & LL. D, author of the American annals, is pastor. We do this from respect to the *Man*, an old friend, & a very worthy character. As his congregation is dwindling, my leaving it, would be removing a single brick, that would loosen several others near it. As we are known to differ in sentiment, we never dispute, nor even mention the public controversy. Intimate as he has always been in my family, he never asked me why I never offered my children to anyone for baptism, & I never ask him how he could believe in "Calvin's *five points*." Dr. H. is an honest man, born & educated in Connecticut, & by far the richest clergyman in New England & may give 50,000 dollars to his favorite Andover. In case of sickness, or absence of Dr. Holmes, Dr. Ware, the Prof. of Divinity, & the great champion of unitarianism preaches for him, while the calvanistic Dr. occasionally officiates, in the University or Unitarian chapel, & the President preaches in the old meeting house. The sunday before I left Cam-

bridge,—H. Ware Jun^r my son in law, preached in the *unitarian* episcopal church, built in Boston, by royal patronage & called the *Kings* chapel, while its pastor, Dr. Freeman, preached in my sons church, being the very structure wherein Cotton Mather, of *magnalied* celebrity, poured forth the troubled stream of his eloquence, in the 17th century. What will be the end of this theological net-work? Add to this, Mr. Holley, Pres^t of the Transylvania college is now in Boston, preaching long & loud in a stile that puzzles people to know whether he incline most to Socrates or Jesus. I asked one who had attended him, what he had said of the latter, he replied *nothing at all*, yet have his admirers in Boston, subscribed 20,000 dollars to build him a church, so easy are those people carried about by every wind of doctrine. A Bostonian is “full of notions,” and to be found on the top of every wave. While these efforts are made in the daytime, a very eloquent & newly imported methodist collects a vast crowd in the evening, & it is not long since they held a camp-meeting. It is remarkable that there is not a single quaker in Boston & but one Jew.

The writer of the journal of the Dartmore prisoner, in his definition of a New England man, calls him “*a go to meeting animal*,” You would think so, were you to attempt to ride through the streets of Boston of a sunday, at the hour, when the churches are just out. The sidewalks, or bricked way cannot contain the people. This is a matter of curiosity to strangers, especially when they take into the account the remarkably well dressed people, which has given rise to the remark of strangers that “Boston has no rabble.”—

In this state of things & condition of the people, is the *religion of reason* raising her head in the midst of a sensible race. It is next to impossible that fanaticism, or calvanism can maintain its footing here, especially while the preachers of “*the One all perfect God*” retain their present great weight of character. The Roman Catholics have a vast congregation in Boston, & over them a Bishop of inestimable worth, & prudence. No clergyman is there more respected, for his learning, eloquence & goodness. His removal would be a public loss.

That you may see what sort of sermons the people of Bos-

ton & Cambridge listen to, I send you a copy of one preached by the younger Mr Ware, and written while on a visit to New York, where his younger brother is settled, in a new and tasteful structure, built almost entirely by New England men & their descendants. I contemplate the improvement of education with pleasure. When I was a young man, I had not any acquaintance of 26 years of age, who could, away from his own study, on a visit in a distant city, write such a sensible discourse as that on *three important questions relating to the christian name & character*. Some of his discourses are more brilliant, but none less sensible. From such a specimen in such young men, you can judge of the effects fifty years hence. The Apostle at Baltimore, the chaplain of Congress, who is now preaching in Boston, is under 30 years of age. The famous Osgood, who is certainly a very able & eloquent man, & who is now probably on his death bed, is well aware that he will be succeeded by an unitarian. He, as well as his coadjutor, Parish have undergone a great change since President Monroe visited Boston. Both of them have confessed some of their political mistakes, & partly atoned for their abuse. It is remarkable that both of them disapprove the high handed conduct of the calvanistic convention, and have predicted the consequences. Even Andover groans out loud at the prospect around her. She dreads the effect of reason. It is somewhat remarkable that even here on Rhode Island, they almost shudder at the name of an unitarian. Although the founder of the Sect of Hopkinsians issued all his dogmas from this town, where he had little or no influence, yet I could have hardly imagined that every pulpit on the Island is shut against every man bearing the name of unitarian. The Episcopal church is here the most numerous, next the Quakers; then the Baptist, with a few Methodists & Moravians. The Jews are become extinct & the lamp of their synagogue gone out. I remember them here very numerous; in general rich & respectable. On the approach of war, & decay of trade, they fled. They follow not the usual laborious trades of the christians, but pursue those callings which are generally exercised in secret among themselves. Twenty years ago, one of their tribe commanded a very handsome military company, or corps of volunteers, in Boston.

As to politics, the notorious federalists in Boston very generally, talk & act like republicans, while most of the republicans talk as the federalists once did. They speak of our administration in a stile that proves their ignorance, and of the navy, & some of its officers as worse than useless. The fact is, the parties are so nearly amalgamated, that the great brawlers on both sides have lost their usual stimulus, & having no longer occasion to rave at the opposite party they have now turned upon their own. A *middling* interest is rising out of the extremes of these associations, but they are all so languid that nothing very honorable will come of it. When a people "are full of idleness & full of bread," it does seem as if the whole they constitute stood need of some tub to play with. The Bostonians must have military parades, cattle shows—agricultural projects, great personages, or sea serpents or religious controversies or a great conflagration to keep them from looking sour and making faces at one another. But enlist them very heartily in any cause, and they can hate, or be benevolent equal to any set of men upon earth.

Being on a visit to my native place, I cannot employ the forenoon of a rainy day more agreeably than by recording a few particulars of my *natale solum*. Is it truth, or am I blinded by partiality when I say that this small state of Rhode Island has been fertile in events, and by no means destitute of distinguished characters.

Between the years 1720 & '25, this Island was the residence of the famous Dean Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. It is even said that he wrote his immortal work in this Island. The house he built, called Whitehall, still remains, & is shewn as the Dutch shew that of Erasmus at Rotterdam. This celebrated philosopher & his companions left behind them traits of their brilliant characters. The Dean left his library to Yale college, as well as the estate he possessed here, where Mr Keyes erected & endowed a Latin school for youth of the episcopal church. You doubtless recollect that Berkley & his associates came out to establish a College at Bermuda, for the conversion & education of our North American Indians; but they could not find the Summer Islands, or mistook Rhode Island for Bermuda.

About the year 1754 *Abraham Redwood* a benevolent & opulent gentleman of the Society of Quakers, established a public library, containing the best English books, & Latin classics of that day—accessible on *very* easy terms to *every* inhabitant. The structure is, at this moment, one of the best copies of Grecian architecture I ever saw in America. When the Redwood Library was founded, there were but two colleges in New England, one at Cambridge, the other at New Haven. A college in Rh. Island was not then contemplated. The very learned President *Stiles* was Librarian of the Redwood collection nearly thirty years; and he has often declared that he owed his great attachment to literature, which was extraordinary, to that fine library.

It was the "*Redwood Library*" that rendered reading fashionable throughout the little Community of Rh. Island during 70, or 80 years, w^{ch} advantage was not then enjoyed in Mass^{ts}. New Hampshire, or Connecticut. It diffused a knowledge of general & particular history, geography, ethics, & poetry & polite literature. It opened to the youth of both sexes an acquaintance with antiquity: it gave them a knowledge of Greece & Rome, of Asia, modern Europe, the English classics & *belles lettres*. It sowed the seeds of that science and rendered the inhabitants of Newport, if not a learned yet a better read, & inquisitive people than any other town in New England. When the British army occupied Rh. Island, they, in a manner, destroyed the Redwood Library, by carrying off books of entertainment as English poetry, voyages & travels; all the books on medicine, leaving behind little else than folios on serious subjects. So much we owe to Abraham Redwood, the William Logan of Newport. He first established a fine garden here well stored with curious foreign plants in hot houses, greenhouses, & extensive open grounds for indigenous ones. Nor was his liberality confined to such things;—industrious young men struggling on to obtain comfortable livelihoods, were objects of his benevolence. I am now writing this in the house of his grand daughter M^{rs} Champlin, the seat of elegance & opulence.

Next to Dean Berkley, we must mention *Callender* in the line of theology, who wrote the best account of the Colony of

Rh. Island & Providence Plantation. Then comes Dr Stiles afterwards President of Yale college ; nor must we pass over Dr Hopkins founder of the Sect called after him *Hopkinsians*,—Dr *Arthur Browne*, who died President of trinity college Dublin, was born, and received the ground work of his education in this town, where his father was episcopal minister.

In the department of physic, it behoves us to record that the first public lectures ever given in North America on anatomy, physiology & surgery, were by Dr *Wm. Hunter*, in the court house at Newport, and father to the gentleman of the same name now in the Senate of the U. S.—This was prior to the existence of the medical school of Philadelphia.

In experimental, or mechanical philosophy, the name of *Joseph Brown* can never be forgotten here. This self taught genius, amongst other useful things, constructed and put into complete operation the British invention of the steam engine for freeing a mine, belonging to his family from water. Nor ought we to pass over, in our catalogue of eminent men his friend *Stephen Hopkins*, the Samuel Adams of Rh. Island, whom you knew in Congress, & who is immortalized by his Signature.

Among military commanders, our little State may boast of *General Green*, and of *Oliver Hazard Perry*, whom Nelson, were he living, might envy. We can almost boast of *Decature*, for his father and mother were born here. —

In the "*fine arts*," so called, we enumerate my old friend & school fellow *Gilbert Stewart*, who every body knows, stands preëminent as an *head painter*.

After thus boasting of our great men, before the braggadocia spirit evaporates entirely, I must speak of the Island itself. I have seen not a little of other countries, but I never saw any Island that unites finer views, rendered pleasant by variety, of hill & vale, rocks, reefs beaches, Islands & perennial ponds than this: Until I saw other parts of the world I did not sufficiently appreciate this. I have always heard it praised by strangers, and long remember it the resort of the opulent invalid, since I can remember anything, but I never duly estimated its beauties until this visit ; when I have explored it from shore

to shore in every direction, & cease to wonder at its celebrity. Before the discovery of our mineral springs Rh. Island was in one view the *Bath* of the American world, & the lumber room of the colonial faculty. What they could not cure they threw in a heap here. This and the "Redwood Library" gave it both a literary & a genteel air; and rendered it the best bred society in N. England. But—alas!—how changed!—The British destroyed, for fuel, about 900 buildings, of be sure the poorer sort; yet it has never recovered the delapidation. The town of Providence has risen to riches & elegance from the ruins of this once beautiful spot; while Newport resembles an old battered shield—Its scars & bruises are deep & indelible. Commerce, & all the Jews are fled. The wharves are deserted & the lamp in the synagogue is extinct; and the people are now so poor, that there are not more than 10, or a dozen people who would have the courage to invite a stranger to his table. General Dearborn has demonstrated to me that it never can be a safe naval station; and that it can never be so fortified as to resist a powerful attack by sea. They must therefore stick to the spirit of their ancient motto—*In Domine speravimus.*

You owe to an easterly storm of rain the tedious task of reading this long epistle. Should I keep it till tomorrow I shall probably burn it, from a second thought of why I should impose such a task as reading this upon a person who may loathe the sight of another letter from anyone? Its preservation from the flames now arises from the reflection, that *reading* a letter is somewhat different from being obliged to notice it by any sort of acknowledgement or answer.—I consider the effects of an old dislocation, & that gradual, but very natural irksomeness of arranging & committing thoughts to paper, at a period of life when a man ought to be relieved from every labour but thinking—What a life the antient Patriarch must have led!—So many years old—ooo, ooo, ! and no books, and if they had, no spectacles—no telescopes—no tobacco—no rum—wine like our cider—no commerce—no post office—outlived love & fighting—their vale of life must have been what we in this day can scarcely imagine—a sort of valley of the shadow of death!—But how

blessed are you? How differently situated & circumstanced—a mind stored from reading and every convenience from art to aid declining nature and with this consolatory reflection that you have not served an ungrateful public. That your rewards may increase, until you receive the great one, in another & a better world is the prayer of

B. WATERHOUSE.

[Indorsement in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson.]

Waterhouse Dr. Benj: Newport Sep. 14. 22.
rec^d Sep. 26

[Jefferson was then at Monticello.]

MILITARY RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE
HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND, FROM THE
ARCHIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I *Abner* *before me* that I will faithfully, truly and im-
do *some* *partially* execute the office of *Recorder* *Master*
General to which I am appointed, and render a true
account, when thereunto required, of all public monies by
me received or expended, and of all stores or other effects to
me intrusted, which belong to the UNITED STATES,
and will, in all respects, discharge the trust reposed in me
with justice and integrity, to the best of my skill and under-
standing.

Abner *before me* *2 May*

Abner *before me*

23 May 1798

G. W. H. H. H.

I Nathaniel Greene
do acknowledge the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain; and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do ~~swear~~ that I will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States, against the said King George the Third. his heirs and successors and his and their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of ~~Major~~ **General** which I now hold with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding.

Nath Greene Major General

*sworn before me
the 23rd May 1776*

B. W. Phelps

[*The Copy of a letter of Gov. Cooke, dated Providence, Nov. 6, 1776, is here omitted, as it is printed in R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 8, pp. 54-5.*]

[The following is enclosed in Governor Cooke's letter of Nov. 6, 1776.]

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations

In General Assembly. October Sessions A. D. 1776.—

Both Houses being resolved into a Grand-Committee made Choice of the following Gentlemen as Officers in the two Battalions or Regiments to be raised by this State agreeable to requisition of Congress

I. BATTALION.

James Mitchel Varnum Esq Colonel. Adam Comstock Esq Lieut Col^o. Henry Sherburne Esq Major.

Captains

Ebenezer Flagg. Silas Talbut. Thomas Cole, John S. Dexter. Simeon Martin. Jonathan Wallen.

1st Lieutenants.

Joseph Arnold. William Belcher. Timothy Lock. Samuel Bissell. Wilson Rawson. William Potter. Handy. Thomas Noyes.

2^d Lieutenants.

Ichabod Prentice, John Chapman. John Remington.

Ensigns

Zephaniah Bowen

Staff Officers

Clarke Brown Quarter Master. Jonathan J. Hazard. pay-master.

2^D BATTALION.

Daniel Hitchcock Esq Colonel. Israel Angel Esq Lieut
Col. Christopher Smith Esq Major

Captains.

Jeremiah Olney, William Tew. Coggeshal Olney. Ephraim
Bowen. William Bradford. John Carr. Abimelech Riggs—

1st Lieutenants

Stephen Olney. William Allen. William Littlefield. Gilbert
Grano. Joseph Whitmarsh. Daniel Peirce. Amos Crandell.
Micah Moulton.

2 Lieutenants

Thomas Hughes. Duty Jerrald.

Ensigns

Ebenezer West. Holliman Potter. Thomas Waterman.
Oliver Jencks. Richard Hunniwell.

Staff-Officers

Cyprian Sterry Quarter Master. Charles Holden Pay-
Master.

A true copy

Witness HENRY WARD Secry.

 RETURN OF OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR THE
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

 FIELD OFFICERS, RECOMMENDED

DANIEL HITCHCOCK, Colonel.

ISRAEL ANGELL, Lt Colonel.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Major.

 OFFICERS IN SERVICE RECOMMENDED

<i>Captains</i>	<i>1st Lieuten^{ts}</i>	<i>2^d Lieu^{ts}</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
Jerem ^h Olney	Stephen Olney	Thomas Hughs	Eben ^r West
William Tew	William Allen	James Webb	Holiman Potter
Coggeshall Olney	Will ^m Littlefield	W ^m Humphrey	Tho ^s Waterman
Ephraim Bowen	Grant		
Simeon Thayer	Joseph Whitmarsh	Duty Jerrald	Oliver Jencks
Will ^m Bradford	Daniel Peirce		
Carr	Amos Crandall		
Riggs	Micah Moulton		Rich ^d Hunnewell

 STAFF OFFICERS RECOMMENDED

Chaplain

Adjutant

CYPREAN STERRY Q^r Master

Surgeon

Mate

 FIELD OFFICER RECOMMENDED

CHRISTOPHER GREENE Colonel

ADAM COMSTOCK Lt Col^o

HENRY SHURBUNE Major

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OFFICERS IN SERVICE RECOMMENDED

<i>Captains</i>	<i>1st Lieut^{ns}</i>	<i>2^d Lieut^{ns}</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
Samuel Ward	Joseph Arnold	Ichabod Prentice	Zepheniah Browne
John Topham	Will ^m Belcher		
Eben ^r Flagg	Timothy Lock		
Silas Talbut	Sam ^l Bissell		
Tho ^s Cole	Rawson	John Chapman	
John S. Dexter	Will ^m Potter		
Martin	Handy	Edward Slocum	
Wallin.	Noice	John Remmington	
STAFF OFFICERS RECOMMENDED			
		Chaplain	
		Adj ^t	
	CLARKE BROWNE	Q ^r Master	
		Surgeon	
		Mate	

On the back of this list the following remarks appear :

"Colonel Varnum would have been recommended for a Colonel of one of the Regiments but he refuses to serve."

"Recommended from the different Regiments the within Arrangement for constituting the two Rhode Island Regiments upon the new Establishment."

"Included in this Arrangement the following Officers now prisoners of War—L^t. Col^o Christopher Greene Cap^t. Samuel Ward—Cap^t. John Topham—Cap^t. Simeon Thayer—L^t. James Webb—L^t. Will^m Humphreys and Ensign Edward Slocum."

"N. B. It is not meant that the within Arrangement shall determine the Rank of the Captains and Subaltern Officers."

[Endorsed] Recom^d of Officers

Transmitted

Gov^r COOKE

11, 12 & 13 Oct^r.

A RETURN OF THE VACANCIES IN GENERAL GREENE'S BRIGADE TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THE FIELD, COMMISSIONED
AND STAFF OFFICERS IN THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES, THEIR NUMBERS, AND NAMES OF THEM
RECOMMENDED TO SAID VACANCIES Prospect Hill Sept 19th 1775.

12 th REGIMENT FOOT		JAMES MITCHEL VARNUM CHRISTOPHER GREENE Colonel Lt Colonel	THOMAS HOLDON Recommended for Major						
CAPTAINS	LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS	Recommended for Captains	Recommended for Lieutenants	Recommended for Ensigns	Ser- jeants	Cor- porals	Drum- mers	Pri- vates
Tho ^s Holdon Samuel Ward Archib. Crary Edmund Johnson Ethan Clarke Christ Smith James Gardner Joseph Halloway	Jos Barton Elijah Lewis John S. Dexter X Josiah Gibbs Tho ^s Cole Tho ^s Sweet Tho ^s Bissell Oliver Clarke Nathl Hawkins	Ephraim Weedon John Holdon Jere Herredon Timothy Lock Sam ^l Bissell Joseph Babcock Wm Potter	Jos Barton Oliver Clarke Nathl Hawkins	Jos Arnold Ephraim Weedon John Holdon Wm Potter	Micah Whitmarsh Daniel Pearce Joseph Whitmarsh Isaac Johnson Amos Crandle Asa Miner	3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3	2 2 3 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	46 41 50 50 18 16 32 44 37 36
8	9	7	3	4	6	28	26	19	370

A RETURN OF THE VACANCIES IN GENERAL GREENE'S BRIGADE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

14 th REGIMENT FOOT				Colonel Lt Colonel Major		Adjutant Q ^t Master Surgeon Mate						
CAPTAINS		LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS	Recommended for Captains	Recommended for Lieutenants	Recommended for Ensigns	Ser- jeants	Cor- porals	Drum meters	Pri- vates		
Jere Olney Chris ^t Olney John Field Steph Kimball Nath ^l Blackmer Simeon Thayer Silas Talbut James Williams	Coggeshall Olney Amos Jenckes Ephraim Bowen David Richmond David Dexter Jonā Smith Abrām Tourtelott John Spurr Reuben Sprague Artemas Fenner	Stephen Olney Nehemiah Field Cyprian Sterry Sām Black W ^m Humphrey Nehemiah Angell Benj ^e Hoppen William Potter William Allen Joseph Harris	Coggeshall Olney David Dexter	Stephen Olney	Bela Whipple Chris ^t Hopkins	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	42 44 36 46 24 39 40 44 49 31			
	8	10	10	2	2	2	29	29	19	395		

A RETURN OF THE VACANCIES IN GENERAL GREENE'S BRIGADE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

15 th REGIMENT FOOT			THOMAS CHURCH W ^m TURNER MILLER HENRY SHERBURNE JOHN MURRAY WILLIAM BRADFORD J ^a JEREMIAH CHILDS ISAAC SENTER BENJAMIN GREENE		Colonel Lt Colonel Major Chaplin Adjutant Ot Master Surgeon Mate			
CAPTAINS	LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS	Recommended for Captains	Recommended for Lieutenants	Recommended for Ensigns	Ser-jeants	Cor- porals	Priv-ates
Lion Martindale John Topham William Tew Matthew Allen Aaron Wilbur William Cook Jonā Brownall Ebenezer Flagg Thomas Gray	Benj Dimon George Tennant Lemuel Bailey James Smith Nathl Church Israel Church Sylvanus Shaw Joseph Perry Moses Turner	James Child James Webb Thomas Hughes Cornelius Briggs Edward Slocum Noel Allen W ^m Southward			W ^m Bradford Jr Samuel Stevens	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 3	42 46 34 45 48 49 36 43 31
9	9	7			2	27	28	13 374

ROGER WILLIAMS' KEY :—

BEANES VS. BARNES.

Not long ago, a member of this Society, while pursuing a subject of Natural History, was forced to ask the question,—

“Why are Beans omitted from the ‘Catalogue of Fruits of the Earth,’ given by Roger Williams, in the 16th Chapter of his Key?”

In a paper read before the Historical Society, the reasons for the question and the manner in which it arose, were plainly stated, without any pretence of learning as a philologist or familiarity with the Indian language.

It occurred to the writer, as a possible answer to the question, that the word “Barnes,” by a misprint in the Key, might have been substituted for “Beanes.” In support of this hypothesis, such reasons and evidence as seemed appropriate, were adduced; and in its closing paragraph the final decision was referred to the philologists, to whose province it especially belonged.

Recently, Mr. Tooker has undertaken to defend the printed text, claiming as a reason an invitation from Mr. Ely to do so. This is a mistake. No invitation was needed, and none was given by him, directly, or otherwise.

Mr. Tooker appears also to have mistaken the aim of the writer when he charges —“anxiety in Mr. Ely to prove Roger Williams or his printer, to be in error.”

On the contrary, the writer's hypothesis relieves Roger Williams from the charge of error, which Mr. Tooker's theory fixes upon him, in omitting from his Catalogue of Fruits of the Soil, the greatest vegetable product of the Indians, except corn, namely, beans.

This omission Mr. Tooker does not explain or excuse, and while he rightly calls the views of the writer an "hypothesis," seems to forget, that as such, it necessarily admits that *Au-qun-nash* may mean either Barnes, or Beanes.

Mr. Tooker also claims to be an expert in the Indian language :—roots, primals and etymologies.

He declares himself "almost as familiar with Eliot's Bible as with Roger Williams' Key"—and says that, "probably no one has devoted more time and study to Roger Williams' Key—especially to this particular [16th] Chapter, for the past six years than he has."

Now Dr. Trumbull, to whom Mr. Tooker appeals and wisely defers, is admittedly the most accomplished New England scholar in the Indian languages. There are also to be found in the works of Dr. Trumbull, his opinions as to certain words and passages on which Mr. Tooker has given his own theories and opinions; and by these may be tested, in a good measure, the etymologies, deductions and assertions which Mr. Tooker places before us.

As to Mr. Tooker's statement, that, "there is absolutely no affinity" between the word *Tupp-uh-qua-nash*, and *Au-qun-nash*, defined in the Key as Barnes, "providing Dr. Trumbull is correct in his interpretation,"—the language seems strong, but Mr. Tooker's proviso nullifies it all. It is an assertion with an *If*, and amounts merely to this : if *Au-qun-nash* really means "Barnes," and if Dr. Trumbull is correct in leaving the printed text unchanged (as Mr. Tooker thinks), then there is no affinity between the words. But the very question is as to the correctness of the printed word thus left unchanged. So, the whole argument of Mr. Tooker at this point, is a mere "begging of the question."

The fact that the printed words were left as Dr. Trumbull found them, is no evidence that they were examined critically, or deliberately studied and approved. All we know is that he reprinted them. There is no note or reference to these, as to many other words, to indicate a study of them. And Dr. Trumbull says, "it was his constant aim to insure the literal accuracy of the reprint, even to the reproduction of typographical errors of the original."*

*Key Narr. ed., Editor's preface, p. 15.

If the gross misprinting of the running titles of the Chapters escaped notice, it seems an insignificant oversight that two words theretofore unquestioned and little used, were left in the text unchanged.

But further, in his fifth paragraph, Mr. Tooker comments on the word *Tupp-uh-qua-nash*, and digs up a set of roots and primals from which he represents it as derived. He also denies that the native bean twined high—and declares that Eliot, in this case, used a word of his own coinage, and was describing the European bean. This, he says, "is evident," and admits of no doubt. Dr. Trumbull, however, has spoken on this matter, and his views and etymologies directly contradict those of Mr. Tooker.

What to Mr. Tooker is "evidently" true, is evidently error to Dr. Trumbull. While Mr. Tooker, to make out his case against *Tupp-uh-qua-nash*, asserts that, "Eliot here evidently uses a word of his own coinage, in order to describe the European plant,"—that, the "native bean was a low bush,"—and that Dr. Trumbull no doubt recognized the truth of this, and evidently derives it from *tupp*, the root of which is *ap-pu*, he sits, and *uh-qua*, from *gun-nuh-qui*, high :—we have the explicit statement of Dr. Trumbull to the contrary.* Dr. Trumbull ignores the roots and primals, on which these claims of Mr. Tooker are based, and says, "Besides the name *Mon-as-quis-set* and its variants [for beans] there is another, in the Northern Algonquin language for Kidney [native] beans, which must have originally belonged to some high-twining variety." Dr. Trumbull also says that, "Eliot used it, in the plural for beans, II. Samuel, xvii., 28,—*Tupp-uh-qua-mash*, which literally signifies twiners:" and then, referring to the etymology, he says,— "Rasle gave in the Kennebeck-Abnaki, of Maine, for '*fascole*' [the native bean], *a'-te-ba'-kwé*, from the same root :"—but not a word of *ap-pu*, he sits,—or *gun-nuh-qui*, high, as any root or source of the word. Dr. Trumbull also quotes Jocelyn's Catalogue with approval:—"Here is reference to at least two species of American beans, one proper to New England, the other from Roanoke," and adds, "as to the American origin

*Scientific Works of Dr. Asa Gray, by C. S. Sargent, I., 350.

of the Lima bean and its varieties, there seems to be no question."*

Dr. Trumbull thus gives no support to the theories of Mr. Tooker; on the contrary, he directly refutes his assertion that, "Eliot was using a word of his own coinage, to describe the European plant." Dr. Trumbull represents Eliot as describing a native bean and not the European; that there were a number of varieties of the native beans, and that some did twine and grow high.

Again, on another point, Mr. Tooker says, "the reason why Eliot translated beans by *Tupp-uh-qua-mash*, and not by *Mon-as-qus-se-dash*, once used by Williams for cooked beans, but not at all in Chapter XVI., is partially answered under his fifth paragraph. But we find that Dr. Trumbull has already nullified the argument of that portion of Mr. Tooker's paper, so that the partial answer fails on that point.

In fact, Mr. Tooker's statement as to the word, *Mon-as-qus-se-dash*, under his sixth paragraph, singularly strengthens and confirms the position of the "Key-hole," that *Mon-as-qus-se-dash* and its variants were used only for beans cooked and ready to be eaten,—or as Mr. Tooker gives it, "those that are much boiled."

As to Indian "Barns," they are described in the "Key-hole," as Mr. Tooker admits. But there is no reason to believe that the barn of the Bible—the English barn and the Indian barn were so essentially different in idea as Mr. Tooker claims.

On the contrary it seems they were the same in idea and purpose, while their difference was mainly one of construction and extent.

All and each were "repositories for any sort of grain," or products of the soil. The conception of a barn as a shelter for horses or cattle of any kind, was of a much latter date, and did not obtain in England before the middle of the 18th Century.†

To give the fact that "Cotton was the son of a clergyman who preached to the Indians," as a reason for his never using

*Scientific papers of Asa Gray—C. S. Sargent, I., 350, 351.

†Bailey, Dict. 1749.

the Key word *au-gun-nash*, for barns, is unique, if the word really meant "Barnes," as Mr. Tooker claims; or, if Mr. Tooker supposes that, "to an Indian's mind and understanding" the Bible idea and the white man's idea of a Barn were "things" which he was incapable of grasping, he would seem to underrate Indian intelligence.

Roger Williams expressly observes of the Indians,—“For the temper of the braine in quick apprehension and accurate judgments, to say no more, the most high and Sovereign God and Creator hath not made them inferior to Europeans.”* And so as to their coinage. Dr. Trumbull quotes Jocelyn, as saying, “They work their bead money out of certain shells, so cunning, that neither Jew nor Devil can counterfeit.”†

And even on the higher plane of “Soul Liberty,” (the great distinction of Roger Williams) he tells us, that the natives held the same doctrine. “They have a modest persuasion, not to disturb any man, either themselves, English, Dutch, or any, in their conscience or worship :—and therefore say, — ‘Peace : hold your peace!’”‡

In another paragraph, Mr. Tooker takes up the verb *au-quan*, *au-gun*, and gives his method of evolving *Au-gun-nash* therefrom. This appears to be done by doubling *n*, and adding to the verb the affix “*ash*”—which Dr. Trumbull says is the plural affix for an inanimate noun;§ thus coining for his purpose, a plural noun. This seems an original method in etymology,—that it is aboriginal does not so clearly appear.

But to reach those primal sources, “which clear away all uncertainty,” we may take the word, *Au-ha-qut*, mantle, which Mr. Tooker represents as derived, as well as other words, from *au-quan*, *au-gun*. Here we can again contrast the views of Mr. Tooker and Dr. Trumbull; and we find the latter speaking with the same positiveness as in the previous case of Mr. Tooker’s “*ap-pu*, he sits; *gun-nuh-qui*, high.” Dr. Trumbull ignores Mr. Tooker’s *au-quan* and *au-gun*, as its root and primal; and on the contrary says it is derived from

*Key, Narr. ed., p. 77.

†Key, Narr. ed., p. 181.

‡Key, Narr. ed., 153.

§Key, Narr. ed., 53.

hog-kw, or *hog-ki*, to cover; and further, that "*hock*" (*hog-ki*, *hack-ee*) is the generic affix for "a shell."* The strict significance of the word is therefore, to cover as with a shell.

This being so, it does not require much imagination to conceive that the bean-plant might derive its name, as a variant, or secondarily, from the same primal with *Au-ha-qut*, if *au-ha-qut* and *au-qun-nash* are, as Mr. Tooker states, cognate words:—the "cover" being of the bean, and not of a hole in the ground,—and so like the shell of a clam or mussel, that in English there seems to be no word for getting out the fruit by human hands, except as it is "shelled."

But in leaving *au-quan* and its variants, even Mr. Tooker seems doubtful of the etymology; his argument being qualified by the remark, that "this prefix (*Ne-cawn*, *Nuk-kon*), if there was nothing else, would prove the accuracy of Roger Williams' interpretation, for the reason that it is never used except to give the sense of being *old in use*, and therefore could not have been applied to beans." But this proposition fails; for the same prefix (which as Mr. Tooker shows is spelt in different ways) is actually used, as stated in the "Key-hole," to distinguish between "old birds" and young birds; and even Mr. Tooker would hardly claim that parent birds were spoken of or distinguished only "as being *old in use*."

Mr. Tooker's doubt and assertion that the Indians would not have kept beans of the previous year's growth in quantities enough to be noted by Roger Williams, is mere assertion and doubt. The evidence of history appears to be that as many beans in proportion to corn were raised among the Indians for their own consumption as among the whites at the present day. The universal cultivation of both, from the St. Lawrence and the lakes to the farthest south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, no one can deny. Williams finds it "almost incredible what burthens the poor women carry of beanes."† In time of famine at Plymouth, two little villages on the Cape, each turned out to Gov. Bradford, "hogsheads of corn and beans;"‡ and Hendrick Hudson

*Key, Narr. ed., 144, 175.

†Key, Narr. ed., p. 66.

‡Young's Chronicles, XIX., 301-2.

found, on the river which bears his name, at Schodack, in the Spring of 1609, beanes of the last year's growth.* If they were not habitually stored along with their corne, and if none were kept over, "except occasionally for seed," it is impossible to believe they would have been given by the hogsheads to Bradford, or freely furnished as a feast and food-stores for Hudson and his crew,—or that, as Rutenber states, "above a hundred pits of corn and beans were burned" at a time.†

As to the holes in the ground, described as "barnes, or welles," abounding on Shinnecock Playne, the presumption is very strong that they were mostly welles, from the constant and universal need of fresh water on sandy, flat and almost seagirt regions, wherever a wigwam was set up or changed in place.

At all events there was no such condition of things in the Providence Plantations. The geologic features of the two localities were entirely different. The Narragansetts put their barnes on hillsides, and had no need of welles in a country with so many springs and which Roger Williams describes as "full of brooks and rivers and abounding in fresh ponds." No evidence has been brought to show that welles or barnes, or old barnes caused any trouble to call for notice in their domains, while the immense sacks and baskets of their skillful handiwork (each holding several bushels), doubtless rendered their barnes fewer and smaller in size.

The fact remains, that the hollows and holes in the ground, whether "welles" or "barnes" or both, were not fruits or products of the soil, and in a catalogue of such fruits were out of place.

Whether *Au-gun-nash* means beanes or barnes, one cannot, in view of the authority of Dr. Trumbull's statements, accept the etymologies of Mr. Tooker.

With all his study, he does not answer the main question,—“Why are beanes omitted by Roger Williams in his Catalogue of the Fruits of the Earth, in the sixteenth Chapter of the Key?”

*Hudson's Journal, in de Laet., 1625, Lib. III., Chap. 10.

†Tribes of Hudson's River—150.

The whole inquiry is thus relegated anew to the philologists. Of these there seem to be but two organizations in a position to decide. One, the Indian Section of the American Philological Society; the other, the Indian Bureau of the Smithsonian Institute. The latter has been for years studying the hundreds of Indian languages of the East and West, and is in constant session. To it, therefore, the writer has submitted for consideration, both the "Key-hole" and Mr. Tooker's paper, in print.

It is left for the Institute to decide these questions; and if Roger Williams omitted Beanes from his list of vegetables in the Key, we trust it will make clear to us, not only the fact, but also the reason why.

Its investigations will doubtless evolve the truth, and its decision will bear a stamp of authority.

WILLIAM D. ELY.

May, 1894.

GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT SOWAMS.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ABORIGINES—THEIR SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

"Warren! where first beside the cradled nation
The old chief stood, we love thy storied past.
'Sowams is pleasant for a habitation—'
'Twas thy first history — may it be thy last."

Near neighbors to the Plymouth settlers were the Indians of the Wampanoag tribe of whom Massasoit or Osamequin was the principal sachem. The domain of Massasoit extended over a considerable territory embracing nearly all the southeastern portion of Massachusetts from Cape Cod to Narra-

gansett Bay; but the villages of the Wampanoags were principally located within the limits of a tract of country called by the Indians "Pokanoket." Pokanoket comprised the region now occupied by the towns of East Providence, Barrington, Warren and Bristol in Rhode Island; together with portions of Seekonk, Swansea, and Rehoboth in Massachusetts, the headquarters of the chief being at the village of Sowams or Sowamset.

For many years the location of Sowams was a disputed point, authorities variously fixing it at Barrington, Warren, and Bristol. Gen. Guy M. Fessenden was the first to prove it to have been on the site of Warren near the spring which still bears the sachem's name. The facts which determined Gen. Fessenden in arriving at his conclusions are given at length in his "History of Warren." This history was published in 1845. Several years after its publication Gen. Fessenden obtained additional proof of the correctness of his theories. The student of Indian history is aware that, at the close of King Philip's war, the remnant of the Wampanoags fled to Maine and sought refuge from their white foes among the Penobscots, with whom they ultimately became blended. In 1860, a company of Indians, under the leadership of Father Beeson, the "Indian's Friend," made a tour of the United States giving a series of entertainments in the principal cities and towns. The object of their enterprise was a threefold one.

"1st. To prepare the public mind for a National Convention of Representatives from the Principal Tribes and their Friends in the States.

"2d. To devise and present for Congressional action, a plan for a protective policy between the two races.

"3rd. To prevent the proposed Border War."

Among the towns visited was Warren, where a prolonged stay was made. The Indians encamped upon some vacant lots on Franklin Street, just east of the railroad track. At their wigwams they sold bows and arrows, baskets and other implements of war and peace. Evening entertainments consisting of songs, dances, readings, and illustrations of various Indian customs were given at Armory Hall, and were attended by large audiences.

The sojourn in Warren was made with a special purpose in view. A member of the company, Mr. Frank Loring, known also by the Indian name of "Big Thunder," was a Penobscot by birth, but claimed descent from the Wampanoag tribe. The ancient traditions of his people declared Sowams to have been located within the limits of the town of Warren, and he sought for traces of the vanished home of his ancestors. He was provided with a rude chart of Sowams—the origin of which is unfortunately unknown—and by its means he was enabled to locate many of the most famous haunts of the aborigines. "Big Thunder" was a man of considerable intelligence, and a splendid specimen of his race, colossal in stature, of commanding presence and possessing features of statuesque beauty. Though advanced in years, he is, I believe, still living at Indian Old Town Island, Maine. It is to be regretted that the chart mentioned was, many years ago, destroyed by fire.

Among the historic spots located by "Big Thunder," was a gentle eminence on the farm now owned by Mr. Edward Mason. This farm is situated on the "Birch Swamp Road," in the northeasterly part of the town. The hillock referred to had always been known to its white possessors as "North Hill." "Big Thunder" gave its Indian name as "Wigwam Mountain." It greatly resembles a wigwam in shape. A little to the west of it is an Indian burial place, in which, even now, the outlines of six or eight graves are discernable. Mr. Loring exhumed two or three skeletons and several pipes and arrowheads. He also located two other burial places, one on the farm of Mr. Loring Coggeshall at the "narrows" of the Kickemuit River; another at "Burr's Hill," in South Warren. About two years ago, several skeletons were unearthed at the latter place. These were, generally, in a fair state of preservation. One peculiarity is deserving of attention. With one exception, every skull was surmounted by the remains of an inverted copper kettle, placed like a crown upon the brows. The exception was a trunkless head which had been carefully placed in a large iron dinner-pot.

The boundary line separating Warren and Swansea passes through a ledge of conglomerate generally known as "King's

Rocks." Here, according to Mr. Loring, Philip was in the habit of convening his warriors during the period immediately preceding the war. From this point he despatched scouts and raiding parties to Swansea, Mattapoissett, and other localities. Mr. Loring knew that one of the rocks in this ledge had been used as a mortar for pounding maize by the Wampanoag squaws. Assisted by Gen. Fessenden, he instituted a search, which resulted successfully. Nothing, however, now remains of this interesting monument of the past, save a fragment of stone built into the wall which skirts the roadside. The mortar has been carried away piecemeal by "relic fiends."

Among the traditions carefully preserved by the Penobscots was one declaring that, during Philip's War, the Wampanoags buried a quantity of wampum in Birch Swamp. "Big Thunder" brought with him directions for finding this hidden treasure. These directions had been handed down, in his tribe, from father to son for generations. They are curious as illustrating the Indian method of determining distances. A gentleman who accompanied him upon several excursions, states that, as nearly as he can recollect, they were as follows :

"From 'Margaret's Cave' 10 paces towards the sun at noonday, then 20 paces toward the setting sun in June.

"From the highest point of the ledge of rock in Birch Swamp 50 paces due west in September."

Mr. Loring spent three days searching for the buried hoard, but his efforts were fruitless, although he dug several holes at each location. Doubtless the wampum is still in the place where it was hidden, unless the devil, who formerly made the swamp one of his places of residence and whose hoofprints imbedded in the solid rock are to be seen there even to this day, has spirited it away to the lower regions.

"Margaret's Cave," of which only a portion now remains, derived its name from having been, for many years, the home of an Indian man, probably of Wampanoag origin, "Margaret" being undoubtedly the anglicised pronunciation of an Indian name. In Birch Swamp dwelt also "Old Hippy," another aboriginal. Just when these two red men lived I have been una-

ble to ascertain ; but, presumably, it must have been nearly if not quite a century ago. Both lived to old age. "Hippy" died peacefully in his bed, but "Margaret" perished in the flames of his summer wigwam which he accidentally set on fire. Near the cave are two rocks said to be the devil and his wife turned to stone by some influence more powerful than their own. At a little distance, on the top of the ledge of which the cave forms a part, is a wide and deep groove in the rocks closely resembling the track of a huge wheel. Tradition says it was caused by the devil who, having quarreled with her, trundled his spouse over the ledge in some kind of an infernal vehicle and "dumped" her into a hollow many feet below. The legend is probably of Indian origin.

There were two other Indian villages in close proximity to Sowams, "Kickemuit," situated around the spring of that name, and "Montaup" at the hill now known as "Mount Hope." The old Indian trail, a portion of which now constitutes "Metacom Avenue," led from the latter place through Kickemuit to Swansea. Along this trail Philip's warriors hastened on that memorable June Sabbath when the houses of the Swansea colonists were raided. At a point on the right bank of the Kickemuit near the present pumping station, the Indians, a few days later, set up on poles the heads of eight Englishmen whom they had captured at Mattapoissett (Gardner's Neck in Swansea). The white men who pursued them, took down these ghastly remains of their murdered comrades and buried them by the river. The eight skulls were accidentally exhumed some years ago. A few miles below, at "Weypoissett" or the "narrows" of the river, the English, against the advice of Capt. Benjamin Church, built a fort "to maintain the first ground they had gained by the Indians leaving it to them." While this fort was in process of construction, Philip and his warriors, who had retreated to Mount Hope, escaped in their canoes to Tiverton.

On the 29th of March, 1653, "Osamequin and Wamsetto his son, for and in consequence of thirty-five pounds sterling," sold Sowams and parts adjacent to the English. The original proprietors were Thomas Prince, Thomas Willet, Myles Standish, Josiah Winslow, William Bradford, Sr., Thomas

Clark, John Winslow, Thomas Cushman, William White, John Adams, and Experience Mitchell. Settlers rapidly located in the Sowams territory. The proprietors' record gives the names of more than forty persons who owned land in 1670. Among these names, appears that of Hugh Cole. Mr. Cole settled, at an early date, in what is now Swansea, upon the banks of the river which still bears his name. He purchased his land of King Philip, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two men which endured until Philip's death. Once when asked the cause of his affection for Mr. Cole, Philip replied, "He is the one Englishman who has never told me a lie." The following anecdote will illustrate the depth of the esteem cherished by the sachem for his white friend. Prior to the actual breaking out of the war, the Indians frequently raided the houses of the English. One evening, as Mr. Cole's family sat around the supper-table, an Indian runner was observed approaching the house. Philip's men being frequent visitors, the family felt no uneasiness. The Indian paused at the door of the house for a moment, then darted quickly away. Upon investigation, Mr. Cole found affixed above the entrance, three eagle's feathers — the royal insignia of the savage monarch. That night many homes were burned and plundered, but that of Hugh Cole remained unmolested. A few days later, Mr. Cole's two sons, John and Hugh, were captured and taken to Mt. Hope. Philip treated the boys with great kindness and sent them home with a message advising their father to flee to Aquidneck, as he could no longer restrain his warriors. Mr. Cole at once acted upon this advice, and his boat had hardly entered Mt. Hope Bay before he beheld his house in flames. At the close of the war he returned to Sowams settling upon the left bank of the Kickemuit.

It was towards Pokanoket that the exiled Roger Williams turned his weary steps. "Sowams is pleasant for a habitation," he wrote, and truly it would be difficult to find a fairer spot. It seems a pity that the aboriginal name was ever discarded. And how strange that its meaning is unknown. It is noticeable that the early writers generally speak of the Sowams as "the great river." Does "Sowams" mean "Great River"?

Who can tell? Year by year the past fades farther from us. Of the red men, who once peopled these shores, nothing remains but a few rhythmical names, a few shadowy legends, here and there, at our feet, a shattered pipe of clay, a broken stone vessel, a splintered arrowhead and — the land we wrested from their grasp.

“A buried world lies close beneath our feet,
O'er a whole peoples sepulchre we tread;
Yet who of all the living may repeat
The story of the dead?”

VIRGINIA BAKER.

Warren, R. I., September, 1894.

THE GREAT GALE OF SEPT. 23, 1815.

A SKETCH BY MRS. ESTHER HOPPIN E. LARDNER OF PHILADELPHIA, A SISTER OF THE LATE GEORGE HOPPIN OF PROVIDENCE — CONTRIBUTED BY MR. HENRY F. RICHARDS.

When this wonderful storm* occurred, our mother, born in 1784, was just thirty-one years old and was the mother of seven children. Our father was five years older. He had been educated for practising medicine, but not liking the profession, he devoted himself to the drug and chemical business. At the time of the gale he had just finished a large (for those days) laboratory and lead house for the making of dyestuffs and chemicals of all kinds, large retorts and carboys for vitriol, &c. When set in proper order and all ready for begin-

*In the Art Gallery are two pictures of the scene at the Great Bridge during the gale of Sept. 23, 1815, an account of which may be found on the 69th page of the Society's publications of 1893 (Ed.)

ning work, he found it necessary to go to New York for needful articles for the business.

Our father sailed from Providence only a few days before the storm, leaving our mother with her little flock and one servant in their pleasant home at the corner of Pine and Richmond streets, not far from the river which had never been filled up to make wharves. Consequently the river was very near our house in those days. Diagonally across on the corner where the old Tin Top Meeting House now stands, or very near to it, the lead house had been built.

The weather was fine when our father sailed from Providence, but it soon became cloudy and towards sundown the wind began to blow and all night it howled and roared, increasing in violence as the night wore on. Our mother could not sleep, naturally thinking of her husband on his long voyage of those days on the "great deep." She arose early in the morning to begin the family duties. As day wore on she observed the peculiar appearance of the sky full of dark and wild clouds whirling about in a terrible way. Soon these clouds changed to a red, copper color and began to cast a lurid light around, when the wind increased in violence and nothing could stand before it. Trees were uprooted, branches, boards and shingles were flying through the air. Fences went down, pig pens lay flat, out-buildings fled away. Worst of all, the river soon began to overflow its banks and creep steadily up Pine street, to our corner.

With her children, our mother watched the gradual approach of the river, becoming each moment more raging and violent. As it reached the laboratory they saw it and the new lead house begin to move and tremble with every bang of the fierce wind and surging water.

The head man who had charge of the works had come to her aid and stood beside her. Suddenly, she said, "William, look at the heavy roof of the lead house." He turned with an exclamation of terror as he saw a corner of the roof lifted up, and then, almost immediately, the whole roof rolled up like a sheet of paper, and sailed off through the air. Then the lower part of the building shivered, tottered and sank into the water and all was over and the houses gone.

After this she knew her husband was ruined. She cared only to get her children into a place of safety and they were taken one by one into a neighbor's house farther up the street. My mother waded through the water above her hips.

By the time the wind began to fall and the floods abate, most wonderful sights came into view. Destruction and desolation were everywhere. In place of the trim and pretty garden with its fruit trees, bushes, corn and flowers, was a mass of mud and rubbish, the ground covered with boards, fences and pig pens.

In Westminster and other streets near the river, the tide had risen to a wonderful height, carrying away the bridge and rushing and surging up the streets, carried barrels of all sizes. Houses, boats and trees were tossed and tumbled about in dire confusion. The ship "Ganges," made its way far up the cove and was left high and dry when the water abated.

Our grandparents lived on Hydraulion street, near the river, with our great-grandmother, Lydia Mason (Family Lancaster), the widow of Noah Mason. She was over ninety years of age and too feeble to be moved out of the house, but she was taken on her bed to the attic where all the family assembled. When the violence of the storm had abated, our grandfather made his way over mountains of rubbish to a street opening into Weybosset street, some distance from the house, and there he fortunately met our eldest brother who had been sent out by his mother, his hat tied upon his head. The boy had climbed over rubbish and ruins of all kinds to try to learn news of our grandparents. When the two sighted each other they found it impossible to climb over the barriers between them, but they were near enough for grandpa to call out through his hands, "Ship ahoy! Stay where you are. All's well!"

Afterwards, our grandfather told the story of his family sufferings. The water rose around his house above the first story windows and they escaped to the attic, having only time to carry a few necessary articles with them, among them a clothes-horse filled with newly ironed clothes, with some food, &c. Then they watched till the river returned to its natural bounds and they could descend to the wreck and ruin of their rooms below. It was long before they were restored to order

and cleanliness. One carpet was saved after being dug out of the ruins (mud), and was cleansed with shovels. Afterwards it was renovated and became the cover of a best bedroom floor.

Our grandfather, Thomas Weld Philbrook, lost all his valuable papers. Among them was the account of his life during the war of 1776, his imprisonment in the old "Jersey Prison Ship," with journals of his long voyages to the ends of the earth, visits to Russia, France and other foreign countries ;—not a trace of them was left.

All sorts of queer things had happened while they were shut up in the garret room. One among many others was the finding of Aunt Harriet's best white satin bonnet with its long white veil hanging to the crane in the big old kitchen chimney. Another was the finding of a blue dey pitcher resting between the walls of the house and its stone foundation. The house had been tilted sufficiently by the water, as it broke against it, for the pitcher to roll into a corner where it rested and was taken out uninjured.

We had for many years a picture of the Great Gale, which we used to study with awe. The escape of our Uncle Benjamin [Hoppin] was wonderful. He had just reached the end of the bridge when it was swept off and he saved his life by clinging to the railing of the old Insurance Office, nearly tearing his nails off while clinging and scrambling to land.

Mr. William Aplin* was another attractive sight ; also the man in the whip-shop who was carried away while busily engaged in his shop ; also the small house with the old woman who was baking her bread, and, unwilling to leave until the batch was done, was carried away.

When the storm abated, a cow was found in Mr. Pettis' front chamber on his wife's bed, and Abner Kingman found in his best china closet five or six young pigs.

*In each of the pictures referred to in a previous note is the rude representation of a human being clinging to a plank for dear life, as he was borne up into the cove basin with ships, boats, out-buildings, lumber and a mass of heterogeneous rubbish. This person was the late Judge William Aplin, who subsequently played a conspicuous part in the politics of his native town and city. His sisters Frances and Emily Aplin, served here the cause of Christian charity. His son Charles, who was long a useful member of this Society, once spoke to the writer of this note of this incident in his father's life, and particularly of his painful emotions on being so long at the mercy of the angry waves.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

JACKSON.

Stephen Jackson, of Providence, R. I., was born in 1700, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He came to America, it is said, in 1724, to escape political persecution. He married 1725, Aug. 15, Anne Boone, daughter of Samuel and Mary Boone, of North Kingstown, R. I. He hired land in Providence in 1745, and at this period is called "schoolmaster." He bought and sold several parcels of land subsequently. In 1762, he and his son Samuel bought of Stephen Hopkins, land on the new street, called Benefit street, where they were then living. Stephen Jackson died 1765, July 22, and was buried in the North Burial Ground. His wife Anne was born 1709, Sep. 18. She died at Pomfret, Ct., 1782, Jan. 30.

Stephen and Anne (Boone) Jackson had children as follows :

1. George, b. 1727 ; m. Lydia Harris, daughter of Toleration and Sarah (Foster) Harris. He died 1769, Mar. 1. His will mentions wife Lydia, daughter Lydia and son Joseph. He was a "noted commander."
2. Samuel, b. 1729 ; d. 1811, Sept. 6.
3. David, b. m. Deborah Field, 1751, Oct. 9.
4. Richard, b. 1731, May 10 ; m. Susan Waterman, 1760, Dec. 31, daughter of Nathan and Phebe (Smith) Waterman. He died 1818, Dec. 29. His seven childrens' births are upon record. His son Nathan W., was many years town clerk ; Stephen was cashier of Exchange Bank ; and Richard was President of Washington Insurance Company. (Richard, Jr.'s son Charles was Governor of Rhode Island.)
5. Anne, b. 1736, May 12 ; d. 1753, Nov. 20.
6. Judith, b. 1738, Nov. ; m. Simeon Thayer, 1759, Feb. 7. She died 1771, April 28.
7. Mary, b. m. Ezekiel Burr, 1759, Nov. 7, son of David and Sarah.
8. Elizabeth, b. 1743, May 23 ; m. William Lanksford, 1766, April 21. She died 1812, Jan. 27.
9. Susannah, b. d. 1772, June.

10. Thomas, b. 1747; m. Mary Brown, 1778, Sept. 14, daughter of Richard. He died 1807, March 17. His widow's will (in 1834) mentions son Samuel, grandchildren, &c.
11. Sally, b. 1753; m. Tilly Merrick Olney, 1772, Feb., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mawney) Olney. She died 1785, Sept.
12. Nancy, b. 1756, Nov. 8; m. (1) John Angell, 1785, April 3; m. (2) Simeon Thayer; m. (3) Darius Daniels. She died 1803, March 9.

The above is not contributed as by any means a complete record, but simply as suggestive, and to save some stray memoranda part of them found in archives of R. I. Historical Society.

Query (A). Is there not a manuscript account of this family in existence, and if so, where?

Query (B). Was Daniel Jackson, who was born in Boston, but who lived in Providence, a relative of this family? His record was as follows :

Daniel Jackson, b. 1742, April 2; m. Roby Hawkins, 1765, Nov. 4. He died 1806, May 21. His will mentions children Samuel, John T. (father of Daniel, Ephraim and Benjamin M., &c.), Benjamin M., Amey (wife of Bernon Dun), Ruth (wife of Lewis Bosworth), and Polly.

CHECKLEY AND PAGET.

Rev. John Checkley, born 1680, in Boston, Mass., was married to Rebecca Miller, 1713, May 28, at Milton, Mass., by Rev. Peter Thatcher. Mr. Checkley's wife was a sister of Rev. Dr. Miller, of Braintree, Mass. For several years Mr. Checkley was rector of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. He died 1754, Feb. 15. In his will he leaves all his property, both real and personal, to his wife, except legacies of £20 each to his granddaughters Ann and Rebecca Paget. His widow was buried in St. John's Church yard, 1775, Nov. 27. Deborah Checkley, born 1717, Oct. 13, daughter of Rev. John and Rebecca (Miller) Checkley, married Henry Paget, of Providence, R. I. He was born 1715, April 15, and died 1772, Jan. 15. She died in 1793, April 15. Both were buried in St. John's Church yard. They had children as follows :

1. Ann, b. m. Joseph Olney, 1762, Nov. 28, son of Joseph and

Sarah (Pierce) Olney. Their daughter Rebecca married Dr. Henry Malcolm, of Philadelphia.

2. Rebecca, b. m. Joseph Harrison, 1776, June 2.
3. Henry, b. 1750; buried, 1760, Oct. 10.
4. Angelica, b. 1754; buried 1760, Sept. 28.

NOTE.—“Udpike’s History of Narragansett Church,” gives a good account of Rev. John Checkley, and something relative to his son John, who died before his father. It errs however in giving the name of his daughter as Rebecca, instead of Deborah.

AUDLEY (ODLIN).

John Audley, of Boston, cutler and armorer, was born in 1602, and died in 1685, Dec. 18. His wife, Margaret, died before 1685. His will was dated 1685, March 3,—proved 1686, Jan. 11. Executor, son Elisha. He mentions sons Elisha, John and Peter, and granddaughter Hannah Bumstead. Though he does not mention daughters, it is known that he had at least two, who married Rhode Islanders. John Audley and wife Margaret had children as follows :

1. John, b. 1635, June 3; d. young.
2. Hannah, b. 1638, Feb. 9; d. young.
3. Elisha, b. 1640; m. Abigail Bright, 1659, August; daughter of Henry and Ann (Goldstone) Bright. He died at Boston about 1724.
4. John, b. 1642, Feb. 3; m. Martha —. He died at Newport, R. I., 1711, Dec. 13.
5. Hannah, b. 1643, October; married Jonathan Davol, son of William Davol. He lived at Newport, R. I., and later at Dartmouth, Mass.
6. Peter, b. 1646, July.
7. Ann, b. m. Jeremiah Clarke, son of Jeremiah and Frances (Latham) Clarke. He died at Newport, R. I., 1729, Jan. 16. She died 1732, Dec. 15.

J. O. A.

FINNEY OR PHINNEY FAMILY.

Information in regard to the descendants of John Finney, the Pilgrim, who settled in Bristol, R. I., in 1680, on both male and female sides. Full dates of births, marriages and deaths are desired. F. C. Clark, 186 Benefit street, Providence, R. I.

BRIEF SKETCHES, NOTES AND CULLINGS.

Under some appropriate heading will appear, it is hoped, in each quarterly publication, paragraphs suited to the needs of persons of various tastes. To this end contributions are solicited. Genealogists, antiquarians and searchers after various kinds of information may well take part in determining the character of this department. Notes and queries will be in order.

NOTE ON MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

In this number of the Society's quarterly is the beginning of a collection of papers that pertain to Rhode Island Revolutionary history—papers that are here printed for the first time. The Society is indebted to Mr. S. M. Hamilton, who is connected with the Department of State at Washington, for selecting these papers from a mass of material in the national archives and for certifying the exactness of the copies made under his supervision. Mr. Hamilton's interest in the work in which he is engaged, his understanding of what is needed and his realization of the responsibility devolving on him are manifested in several letters addressed to the Secretary of the Society. He regrets his inability to present these papers with due regard to chronological order or relation of subjects. Several of his brief notes in brackets shed light on the subjects under consideration. His readiness or rather his desire to revise and correct proofs evinces devotion to his work.

Two communications that relate in some way to Rhode Island and not being represented in the constitutional convention of 1787, can hardly fail to be read with interest. The first of these on the printed page is dated Newport, June 18, 1787, and is addressed to General Washington. Though not signed, a pencil mark indicates its probable author. The second one, dated Providence, May 11th of that year, is addressed to the chair-

man of the convention and is signed by thirteen well-known citizens of that town.

The letter of Benjamin Waterhouse to Thomas Jefferson, written at Newport thirty-five years after the communications just named, and seventy-two years ago, has for its subject not politics, but religion. Giving a vivid idea of the religious condition, public institutions and distinguished men of Newport and Boston at that time, it is sure to interest a large class of readers.

The military papers are preserved among the papers of Washington. Mr. H. says, "This particular class is composed of weekly or monthly returns of the army; reports of inspectors, the quartermasters and other officers for superintending the arrangement of the different lines. Washington kept these reports constantly by him in the camp. Thus their value from so intimate association with him is increased a hundred fold.

"Possibly little that is not already known respecting names and rank will be afforded by the papers I now send; but the details are new and the manner in which they are given meets (so it seems to me) more fully the necessity for absolute exactness in historical work than the mere adaptation of manuscripts by editor or compiler. Many of the lists might appear useless repetition; but my view is that each and every scrap of paper is of unquestionable utility to the student of history. It requires often each duplicate or triplicate to show the progressive stages in the consideration of the subject or each movement in the execution of a plan as exhibited and formulated by its author."

The first military paper here is the fac-simile of the oath of Nathanael Greene as quartermaster, and the second his oath as major-general, yet these are the third and the fourth on the original record, Washington's oath being first and General Charles Lee's, second. The whole of one long letter of Mr. Hamilton should be printed as it does honor to numerous Rhode Island worthies of that period.

The military papers sent by Mr. Hamilton, are numbered from 1 to 18. Of these only the first five are printed. The numerical order of these has been slightly changed for con-

venience in tabulation. The letter of Governor Cooke, dated Nov. 6, 1776, is omitted by vote of the committee for the reason there stated. These are by no means the most interesting papers, but they are given because they come first on the list.

The library and publication committees have expressed their appreciation of the copies furnished by Mr. Hamilton and their opinion that the work should be carried forward as begun. No opinion has been expressed as to whether a part or all of these papers should be printed, or, if printed, when and how. The action taken will doubtless depend on whether the requisite funds are provided. Friends of action should then show their interest in this matter by substantial aid.

THE SOCIETY'S QUARTERLY.

This publication was begun with the understanding that it should embrace "Proceedings (as in years before), original and meritorious papers read before the Society and rare and meritorious manuscripts in its possession." Since then a change in its conduct has been suggested and at the last July quarterly meeting a resolution was adopted, virtually requiring a change. The publication is still to embrace the kinds of material in the original programme. But the articles are to be, as far as possible, brief, with the view of having some variety in each issue. To this end, the most successful historical quarterlies exclude long articles. One editor excludes every article that exceeds eight pages, except on the condition that its author pay \$2 for every additional page. All the editors with whom the writer of this note has communicated adopt various devices to secure brief, crisp articles, and thus interest in their publications a larger number of readers and patrons. It is fair to infer that this Society must adopt business rules or fail to secure the best results. The way is open for a well-organized movement in the interest of the Society and of the State. There is need of a publication that shall serve as an organ of earnest and judicious workers in our historical field.

Difficulties in the way cause some members of the Society to shrink from the enterprise. Funds are needed. Our treasurer gives words of warning. He says, "get the money before you spend it." But we say, let the interest be felt and the needed funds will be forthcoming. Our quarterly must be sustained. To this end it must be conducted—not by a committee of three, five or ten. It must have an editor with those around him on whom he can depend for contributions, counsel and aid. This quarterly has, despite its triple head, accomplished good in many ways. The Society is better known than ever before. Interest in its ability to help solve important historical problems is strengthened. The way is paved for a step upward.

The Society lived virtually from hand to mouth during a period of sixty-seven years. Within the last five years, however, it has received into its treasury about fifty thousand dollars, one-half of which has been expended upon its building, and the other half is a fund whose interest alone can be touched. The Society was never in so good a condition as at present; yet it never needed funds so much as now. These funds are needed to secure a competent clerical force to put in order accumulated material; to bind and purchase books, and to carry forward publication enterprises that are imperatively demanded. A publication fund of one hundred thousand dollars is needed, and will in our opinion be provided if proper efforts be made to this end. Rhode Islanders are disposed to stand by their institutions. They are proud of their history and wish to see it set forth by persons "to the manor born." They wish to obtain accurate information about the founders and benefactors of their State. This Society is bound by its origin and antecedents to help them in their researches. Its quarterly may do something to this end. Its publication is worthy of consideration as a business enterprise. Quickening the life and enlarging the sphere of influence of the Society it can hardly fail to cause many names to be added to the roll, and thus replenish the treasury by initiation fees and annual taxes.

The membership of the Society has been doubled within a comparatively few years. It can be doubled again with advantage to all concerned.

PUBLIC RESERVATIONS.

This phrase is invested with renewed interest by several hundred of the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts incorporated as Trustees of Public Reservations. A hundred of these citizens met at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, in 1891, with the special object of facilitating the preservation and dedication to public enjoyment of such scenes and sites in Massachusetts as possess either uncommon beauty or historical interest. This organization has already issued three annual reports of much interest and value. It has secured for public use important reservations and exerted an influence for the well-being of people who dwell far outside the Bay State.

Workers in a like field of labor are needed in Rhode Island. We have many scenes and sites that, possessing uncommon beauty and historic interest, should be preserved. Some of our hills and forests should be dedicated to public enjoyment. Some sites of aboriginal or Revolutionary scenes and events, should be appropriately marked and a knowledge of them thus handed down. The cause of history, civilization and humanity can be sustained and promoted only by organized efforts in this direction.

Our Public Park Association; our Advance Club; our improvement societies; our mechanical and agricultural associations; our societies that seek to perpetuate the memory of the founders and benefactors of this republic — these and other organizations, educational, philosophical and religious, that have in view the public weal, promise much good, and this Historical Society cannot afford to stand aloof. Nay, it can and should turn its benevolent eyes towards their fields of labor, and second the efforts they are putting forth to ennoble the life and increase the happiness of the denizens of this little portion of God's earth. It can facilitate their work by preserving their records and they can help the Society by furnishing it with complete sets of their published reports. A similar relation is sustained between the Society and the town and city governments of the State. Its ability to help them depends on their furnishing it with their published reports, and this favor is respectfully asked.

PROVIDENCE STATISTICS.

[From R. I. Hist. Society's MSS., No. 410, Vol. II., p. 155. The signature of W. G. Goddard, implies that the paper once belonged to him.]

"Providence January th 1768

Account of the houses and the number of the inhabitants
the West Side the Bridge

the houses	102
Men above 21 Years of age	186
Women above 21 years of age	185
Men from 14 to 21	97
Women from 14 to 21	60
Boys from 5 to 14	82
Girls from 5 to 14	107
Children to 5 years	147
Negros mails	21
and femails	26
Total	911
White Peopel	864
Negros	47
Children from 5 to 7 Which are Fit for schooling	189

This is a true account"

(On the back of the paper is the following).

"Bought in Providence December 12, 1767 Price Six
Pence. L. Mony"

QUERIES.

In March, 1823, a publication was begun in Providence, entitled: "'The Ladies' Magazine,' intended to aid in the cause of piety, religion and morality. Edited by a Lady. Printed by John Miller. Price, \$2 a year." This library contains only the first nine numbers. Queries. — Who was the lady editor? How many numbers were printed? Can a complete set of the publication be furnished the library?

INFORMATION AS TO THE SOCIETY'S QUARTERLY.

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NEW SERIES

VOL. II JANUARY, 1895 NO. 4

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Publication Committee :

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AMOS PERRY.	

APPOINTMENTS OF THE OFFICERS IN THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND BATTALLION, 1777.

CAMP, December 16th, 1777

SIR—

The within List contains a true account of the appointments of the Officers of the first Rhode Island Battalion according to the present Establishment, and their present Ranks ; and we desire they may receive Commissions expressive thereof.

J VARNUM B. Genl.

C. GREENE Coln

I. ANGELL Colo.

His Excellency Genl Washington.

	Time of appoint.
Col: Christopher Greene.....	1st Jany
Lt. Col. Adam Comstock.....	do
Major Saml Ward.....	do
Capt. Eben ^r Flagg.....	do
Capt. Silas Talbut.....	do
Capt. Elijah Lewis.....	do
Capt. Oliver Clarke.....	11th Febr
Capt. Thom ^s Cole.....	1st Jany
Capt. John S. Dexter.....	do
Capt. Thom ^s Arnold.....	21st March
Capt. Jonathan Wallen.....	1st Jany
Lieut. Joseph Arnold.....	do
Lieut. Joseph Whitmarsh.....	do
Lieut F lward Slocum.....	do
Lieut Daniel Pierce.....	11th Febr
Lieut William Davis.....	do
Lieut Micah Whitmarsh.....	14th do
Lieut Sam ^l Hicks.....	17th Apl
Lieut Elias Hull.....	1st Jany
2 ^d Lt Elias Thompson.....	19th Feb

	Time of appoint.
2 ^d Lt. Robert Rogers.....	20th do
2 ^d Lt. Sam ^l . Arnold	11th Feb
2 ^d Lt. Zephaniah Brown.....	do
2 ^d Enoch Stanton.....	20th do
2 ^d Lt. Gideon Casey	do
2 ^d Lt. John Pierce.....	17th do
2 ^d Lt. David Johnson.....	11th do
Ens. Charles Pierce.....	do
Ens. Elias Blanchard.....	do
Ens. Joseph Cornell.....	20 June
Ens. Stephen Briggs.....	20 Feby
Ens. John Bowls.....	24 June
Ens. Daniel P. Tillinghast.....	11th Feby
Ens. Dan Greene.....	11th Apl
Ens. Simeon Smith.....	7th June

STAFF.

Chap ⁿ Charles Thompson.....	17th March
Surgeon Peter Turner.....	10th May
Mate James Palascum.....	26th do
Adj. John Holden.....	1st Jany
Q ^r Mr. John Cooke.....	1st May
P. Mas ^r Griffin Greene.....	18 July

[Endorsed] Arrangement of Colo. Greenes R. Isl^d Reg^t Commis-
sioned except the Staff.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND BATTALIONS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colo. Christopher Greene
Lt Col Adam Comstock
Major Samuel Ward
Captains—

- 1 Ebenezer Flagg
- 2 Elijah Lewis
- 3 Thomas Cole
- 4 John S. Dexter —
- 5 Thomas Arnold
- 6 Daniel Peirce

Captain Lieut Edward Slocum
Lieutenants—

- 1 Joseph Arnold
- 2 David Johnson
- 3 Elias Thompson
- 4 Robert Rodgers
- 5 John Holden
- 6 Zephaniah Brown
- 7 Enoch Stanton
- 8 Samuel Arnold

Ensigns—

1. Daniel Tillinghast
2. John Cook
3. Charles Pearce
4. Elias Blanchard
5. Joseph Cornall
6. Griffin Greene
7. John Cook

Ensigns—

- 8
- 9
- Adj^t John Holden
- Paymaster
- Surgeon Peter Turner
- Mate John Parish

N. B. Oliver Clarke Cap. to be restored to his rank if released on the first vacancy.

SECOND RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

Colonel Israel Angell.

Lt Col. Jeremiah Olney

Major Simeon Thayer

Captains—

1. William Tew
2. Coggeshall Olney
3. Stephen Olney
4. William Allen
5. Thomas Hughes
- Wm Humphrey
6. William Potter

Capt. Lieut. William Humphrey Wm Littlefield - 1 Jan - 1777.

Lieutenants—

- 1 Ebenezer Macumber Duty Jarald 11 Feb 1777.
- 2 Ebenezer West Tho. C. Waterman do do
- 3 Duty Jarald Ebenezer Macumber June 12, 1777.
- 4 William Littlefield David Sales do do
- 5 Thomas Waterman Oliver Jenks 25 June 1777.
- 6 David Sales Benedict Tew — Jan 1, 1778
- 7 Oliver Jenks Abel Carpenter — do do
- 8 Benedict Tew Thomas Waterman Jr. do. do.

Ensigns—

- 1 Bethael Curtis rank as 2 Lt
- 2 Abel Carpenter Do
- 3 Oliver Dexter Do
- 4 Thomas Waterman Jun^r
- 5 Benjamin Peckham July 11, 1777.
- 6 Elijah Hawkins
- 7 David Lawrence
- 8 John Veal (?)
- 9 Josiah Thornton

Adjutant Thomas Waterman

Paymaster

Surgeon Samuel Tenny

Mate Elias Cornelius

ARRANGEMENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND BATTALIONS.

[Arrangement at White Plains known as the "Arrangement of Nov. 15, '78."]

FIRST REGIMENT.

RANK.	NAMES.	DATES OF COMMISSION.
Colonel.....	Christopher Greene.....	.....
Lt. Colonel ...	Adam Cumstock .....	.....
Major.....	Samuel Ward.....	.....
Captains.....	1. Ebenezer Flagg .....	.....
	2. Elijah Lewis .....	.....
	3. Thomas Cole.....	.....
	4. John S. Dexter .....	.....
	5. Thomas Arnold .....	.....
	6. Daniel Pierce.....	.....
Captain Lieut..	Edward Slocum.....	.....
Lieutenants...	1. Joseph Arnold.....	.....
	2. David Johnson.....	.....
	3. Elias Thompson.....	.....
	4. Robert Rodgers.....	.....
	5. John Holden.....	.....
	6. Zephaniah Brown.....	.....
	7. Enoch Stanton .....	.....
	8. Samuel Arnold.....	.....
Ensigns	1. Daniel Tillinghast.....	.....
	2. John Cook.....	.....
	3. Charles Pierce.....	.....
	4. Elias Blanchard.....	.....
	5. Joseph Cornal .....	.....
	6. Griffin Greene.....	.....
	7. ....	.....
	8. ....	.....
	9. ....	.....
Pay Master....	.....	.....
Adjutant.....	John Holden.....	.....
Quarter Master.	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	Peter Turner.....	.....
Mate.....	John Parish.....	.....

N. B. Oliver Clark Cap. to be restored to his Rank if released upon the first Vacancy.

SECOND REGIMENT.

RANK.	NAMES.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.
Colonel.....	Israel Angell.....	.....
Lt. Colonel....	Jeremiah Olney .....	.....
Major.....	Simion Thayer.....	.....
Captains.....	1. William Tew.....	.....
	2. Coggeshaell Olney.....	.....
	3. Stephen Olney.....	.....
	4. William Allen .....	.....
	5. Thomas Hughes.....	.....
Captain Lieut..	6. W ^m Potter.....	.....
	William Humphrey.....	.....
Lieutenants..	1. Ebenezer Maiumber.....	.....
	2. Ebenezer West.....	.....
	3. Duty Jarold.....	.....
	4. William Littlefield.....	.....
	5. Thomas Waterman.....	.....
	6. David Sales.....	.....
	7. Oliver Jenks.....	.....
	8. Benedict Tew.....	.....
Ensigns	1. Bethuel Curtis Rank as 2 ^d Lieut..	.....
	2. Abel Carpenter do ..	.....
	3. Oliver Dexter do ..	.....
	4. Thomas Waterman Jr.....	.....
	5. Benjamin Peckum.....	.....
	6. Elijah Hawkins.....	.....
	7. David Laurence.....	.....
	8. John Vial.....	.....
	9. Jonah Thornton .....	.....
Pay Master....	Thomas Waterman.....	.....
Adjutant.....	.....	.....
Quarter Master.	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	Samuel Tenny .....	.....
Mate	Elias Cornelius.....	.....

RHODE ISLAND ARRANGEMENT.

OFFICERS ON THE SUPERNUMERY LIST.

To be specially Recommended. Supernumy not Recommended.

1st Reg^t.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cap. Jonathan Wallen | 1. Lt. Mical Whitmarsh |
| 2. Lt. Elias Hull | 2. Lt. W ^m Davis. |
| 3. Lt. Gideon Oakes | |
| 4. Lt. David Johnson | |

2^d Reg^t.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Dan. Box Brig ^r Major—
Wounded, and unfit for
the Service—— | 1. David Dexter Cap. |
| 2. Nathan Wix Lt. lost an
Eye in the Service—— | 2. Lt. Simeon Jennings. |

[Endorsement] Arrangement of New Hampshire—Massachusetts and
Rhode Island—and Connecticut—

By Committee at White Plains with some few alterations.
Copy.

ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICERS IN COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL REGIMENT, VIZ.:

FIELD OFFICERS.			STAFF OFFICERS.		
Israel Angell Colonel appointed January 13th, 1777			Samuel Tenny Surgeon appointed Jany 1st, 1777		
Jeremiah Olney Lieut Colonel do do			Elias Cornelius Surgeons Mate do do		
Simon Thayer Major January 1st do			Thomas C. Waterman Lieut & Adjutant		
			Abel Carpenter Lieut & Quarter Master		
CAPTAINS.	TIME OF APPOINTMENT.	LIEUTENANTS.	TIME OF APPOINTMENT.	ENSIGNS.	TIME OF APPOINTMENT.
1 William Tew	January 1st 1777	William Littlefield	January 1st 1777	Benjamin L. Pukhain	Feby. 11th 1777—
2 Coggeshall Olney	do do do	Dexter Jerould	February 11th do		
3 Stephen Olney	do do do	Thomas C. Waterman	do do do		
4 William Allen	do do do	Ebenezer Macombar	June 12 do		
5 Thomas Hughes	do do do	David Sayles	do do do		
6 William Humphrey	June 23d do	Oliver Jenks	June 25th do		
	October 22d do	Benedict Tew	January 1st 1778		
		Abel Carpenter	do do do		
		Thomas Waterman	do do do		

Warren 21st Dec: 1778

Israel Angell Colo

CAMP 22^d Dec: 1777

SIR—

Ensign Bowles of Colo. Greene's Battalion applies for a Discharge from the Army. Since his ingaging this Campaign, his Father died, and left a Widow, whose whole Dependence is upon the Ensign, he being her only Son. The Colo. recommends him to me, and I am persuaded it will be best for him to obtain his Request.

I am your Excellency's most obdt Serv^t

J VARNUM

His Excellency Genl Washington.

[Endorsed] Ensign Bowles Colo. Greens Regt from R. Island resigned Dec 27th 1777

CAMP VALLEY FORGE March 7th 1778

SIR

This may certify that Lt. Joseph Whitmarsh is not indebted to the United States.

I am Sir your Humble Serv^t

ISRAEL ANGELL Colo.

To His Excellency }
Genl Washington }

CAMP Feby 15th, 1778—

SIR—

Lt. Samuel Hicks of Colo Greene's Battalion applies for Liberty to resign his Commission; I am acquainted with him and the Separation of his Family, & know that Necessity, not choice, impells him to the measure.

I am your Excellency's most obdt. Servant

J VARNUM

Excellency Genl Washington.

CAMP VALLEY FORGE Feby 19th 1778.

SIR

These may certify that Lt. Samuel Hicks of Colo Greenes
Regt is not indebted to the Regt nor Continent—

I am Sir your most obedient,
and most Humble Servt

ISRAEL ANGELL Colo.

To His Excellency }
General Washington }

CAMP VALLEY FORGE 3rd May 1778.

TO WHOM CONCERN'D

This Certifies that Lieut Bethuel Curtis is not Indebted to
the State, or Continent, to my knowledge.

JERE^H OLNEY Lt. Col:

CAMP VALLEY FORGE May 2^d 1778.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have served three Campaigns without Censure, and have
bin obliged to spend a Considerable sum of money more than
my Wages amount too : My Private fund is now almoste
Exhausted and my helth Grately impaired ; which renders
me unfit to indure the Fatigues of the insueing Campaign—

I do therefore moste Earnestly beg that his Excellency
would be pleased to grant me leave to resign my Commis-
sion which will Ever exite the Gratefull thanks of of your
moste affectionate

Moste Humb! Serv—

BETHUEL CURTIS 2^d Lieut

In Colo. I. Angells Regiment

His Excellency Genl Washington.

CAMP VALLEY FORGE March 8th 1778

SIR

Whereas Lt Joseph Whitmarsh of Colo Greens Regt. has apply'd to me for a Recommendation for a discharge from the Service, for the following reasons, 1st as the Settlement of the Rank in the Regt. now stands, seems agreeable to the Field officers, and he would by no means wish to create any uneasiness in the Regt as it would Destroy the end and design of his Entering the Service. 2^d under his present Situation he cannot be easy, and the Removal of the cause would be very Disagreeable to many of the Officers in the Regt by which means it would make his case unhappy, for these Reasons he choses to retire from the Servis [although Lt. Whitmarsh is a good officer] Considering the above Circumstances Shall Reccommend him to your Honour for a discharge, and give it as my opinion he ought to have an Honourable one.

I am Sir your most ob^t Humble Serv^t

ISRAEL ANGELL Col.

To Genl. Varnum

CAMP March 8th 1778

Lt. Whitmarsh is hereby recommended for a Discharge from the Service—

J VARNUM

His Excell Genl Washington.—

(Endorsed) Lieut. Joseph Whitmarsh of Colo. Greeces Regt from the State of Rhode Island = Resign^d = 8th March 1778

CAMP (Paramies) July 13th 1778—

Ensign Hawkins of my Regiment being dissatisfied in remaining in the Service ; as his Wages are not sufficient to maintain him in the Character he at present sustains, and he not being in Debt to the Publick I do recommend him to Your Excellency for a Discharge.

ISRAEL ANGELL Col.

His Excellency Genl. Washington

VALLEY FORGE Dec^r 27, 1777.

This may sertifie that I have as much money in my hands of Ens. John Bowles's as will pay all the Debts due to the Contenent from him as far as I know from the nature of my office.

GRIFFIN GREENE P. Mas.
Col^o Christopher Greene's Regt.

NOTE.—Though these military papers are brought out without regard to chronological order or connection of subjects, they are examined with interest by persons who desire to understand the military history of the State during the Revolutionary War. In the absence of such official rolls as are ordinarily kept and preserved by a State, they serve an important purpose, at least as side lights to a picture. Names have been found on these lists by persons studying their ancestral history—names which are not in "Cowell's Spirit of '76," nor found elsewhere, and facts are communicated that give a clearer idea of the way in which the war was conducted. The history of our continental regiments cannot be properly written without the aid of these papers. These are some of the considerations that lead to the printing of these papers, word for word and letter for letter. [Ed.]

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE 2ND RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT OF FOOT IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COMMANDED BY COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBY 1780

COMPANIES.	OFFICERS PRESENT FIT FOR DUTY.										RANK & FILE.					WANTING TO COMPLEAT.												
	FIELD.			COMMISSIONED.			STAFF.										NON-COMMISSIONED.											
	Colonel.	Lt. Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Capt. Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Pay Master.	Qr. Master.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Serjt. Major.	Or. Mr. Serjt.	Drum Major.	File Major.	Serjeants.	Drums & Files.	Prest Fit for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent.	On Extra Service.	On Command.	On Furlough.	Total.	Serjeants.	Drummers & Fifers.	Rank & File.
Light Infantry	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	31	1	..	1	2	10	45	..	..	..
1 st Company	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	..	..	1	2	4	27	..	..	29
Colonels Do	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	1	..	1	2	7	29	..	..	27
4 th Company	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	1	1	..	2	5	26	..	..	30
Majors Do	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	24	..	2	1	2	5	28	..	..	28
3 ^d Company	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	..	1	..	2	2	28	1	1	28
Lt. Colonels Do	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	..	1	1	1	2	23	..	..	33
5 th Company	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	1	1	1	5	26	1	1	30
2 nd Company	2	1	24	..	..	2	2	1	29	..	..	27
Total	1	..	1	3	..	2	5	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	9	194	3	3	9	15	37	261	2	3	243
Sick Present
Sick Absent	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Command	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Furlough	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recruiting
Vacant	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners of War
Under Arrest
Establishment	1	1	1	5	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B. Abel Heldrick Lt. Infy Compy
 Michl. Plattford— 1st Compy
 Wm. Butts ——— 5th Do
 Jno. Whipple ——— 2nd Do

Private Soldiers Inlisted for 3 years recom-
 mended to be discharged from the Service on
 acct. of their old Age & their being Afflicted
 with Rheumatism & gout their time of Service
 being expired next May

Arms	237	Musquets	237	Bayonets	237	Scabbards	236	Gun Slings	Good
Accoutrements.....	238	Cartridge Boxes	237	Bay ^t Belts	57	Gun Worms to Screw Drivers	5	Brushes and Prickers	258 Knapsacks 6 Drums & fifes good.
Ammunition.....	9412	Cartridges	466	Flints	good				
Cloathing	226	Coats	225	Waistcoats	6 pr	Breeches	225	pr woolen Overalls	213 Shirts 193 Stocks 270 pr Shoes 235 Hats 48 Blankets 207 woolen Socks & 23 Eppilets good.

ON HAND NOT ISSUED

Arms Account & Ammunition 55 Arms 60 Bayts 59 Bayt Belts 59 Scabbards 59 Cartridge Boxes 56 Gun Slings 5 gun Worms 1 Screw Driver 200 Flint 365 Cartges good
Clothing..... 106 Coats 105 Waistcoats 103 wooln Overalls 106 Hats 106 Shirts 99 Shoes 121 wooln Socks 108 Stocks 55 Epaulets

DEFICIENCIES SINCE LAST INSPECTION

Arms Accounts & Ammunition.....	2	Bayonets	2	Scabbards	2	Bay:	Belts	4	Gun Worms	&	474	Cartridges lost Spoiled or expended in Service	4	Guns	4	Bayts	2	Cartridge Boxes in the Hands of the Regimental Qr. Master not accounted for	
Cloathing.....	13	Coats	13	Vests	23	Breeches	61	Shirts	11	pr	Stockings	86	pr	Shoes	18	Blankets used & worn out in Service	&	14	Blankets not accounted for

REMARKS.

This Regiment is Well Disciplined & well Clad their Arms are in very good Order.

The above is a true State of the Regt as Inspected

by me March 2nd 1780

P. REGNIER Sub Inspector.

[A. R. Vol. 39. p. 81]

[Endorsed] Inspection Return of the 2nd Rhode Island Regt for February 1780

RETURN OF OFFICERS RETAINED IN SERVICE IN THE RHODE
ISLAND BATTALION.

NAMES.	RANKS.
Jeremiah Olney.....	Lieut Colonel Commandant
John S. Dexter.....	Major
William Allen.....	Captain
Thomas Hughes.....	Captain
John Holden.....	Captain
William Humphrey.....	Captain
Zephaniah Brown.....	Captain
Daniel S. Dexter.....	Captain
John Hubbard.....	Lieutenant
Chandler Burlingame.....	Lieutenant & Pay Master
Joseph Wheaton.....	Lieutenant
John M. Green.....	Lieutenant
Joseph Massury.....	Lieutenant
Benjamin Sherburn.....	Lieutenant
Henry Shearman.....	Lieutenant
Jeremiah Greenman.....	Lieutenant and Adjutant
William Pratt.....	Lieutenant
John Rogers.....	Lieutenant
William Ennis.....	Lieutenant
John Welch.....	Lieutenant and Quarter Master
Robbert Hunter.....	Ensign
Ephraim Kirby.....	Ensign
Samuel Tenny.....	Surgeon

April 18th 1783

[A. R. N^o 41. p. 99]

P Coggs^d Olney Major Com^d
R I Battalion

Jereh Olney Lieu^t Col. Com^d
R. I. B.

RETURN OF OFFICERS RETAINED IN SERVICE IN THE RHODE
ISLAND BATTALION.

NAMES.	RANK.
Jeremiah Olney.....	Lieu ^t . Col. Comd ^t .
John S. Dexter.....	Major
William Allen.....	Captain
Thomas Hughes.....	Capt ⁿ
John Holden.....	Capt ⁿ
William Humphrey.....	Capt ⁿ
Zephaniah Brown.....	Capt ⁿ
Daniel S. Dexter.....	Capt ⁿ
John Hubbart.....	Lieu ^t
Chandler Burlingame.....	Lieutenant & Pay-Master
Joseph Wheaton.....	Lieutenant
John M. Green.....	Lieutenant
Joseph Massury.....	Lieutenant
Benjamin Sherburn.....	Lieutenant
Henry Shearman.....	Lieutenant
Jeremiah Greenman.....	Lieutenant and Adjutant
William Pratt.....	Lieutenant
John Rogers.....	Lieutenant.
William Ennis.....	Lieutenant.
John Welch.....	Lieutenant and Quarter Master
Robert Hunter.....	Ensign
Ephraim Kirby.....	Ensign
Samuel Tenny.....	Surgeon.

April 18th 1783

P^r Coggsⁿ Olney Major Comd^t

R. I. Battalion

Jereh^t Olney Lieu^t. Col^t. Comd^t

R. I. B.

[Endorsed] Return of Officers continuing in Service
Rho Isl^d Regim^t.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS, SERVING IN THE RHODE ISLAND
BATTALION, WITH THEIR NAMES, AND RANK, AS
THEY STAND IN THE BATTALION.

NAMES.	RANK.		
Jeremiah Olney.....	Lt. Colo Comdt	14 th May 1781	
John S. Dexter.....	Major	14 May. 1781	
William Allen.....	Capt.	1 st Jan 7. 1777	{ Furlowed by Lord Stirling, till 15th of Apl, now sick at Woodbury.
Thomas Hughes.....	D ^o	23 ^d June 1777	
John Holden.....	D ^o	10 th Oct ^r 1777	
William Humphrey...	D ^o	22 Oct ^r 77	
Zepheniah Brown....	D ^o	11 th Nov ^r 79	{ at Rhode Island, Commd. by Majr. Olney
Daniel S. Dexter....	D ^o	14 th May 81	
John Hubbart.....	Lieut	18 May 79	
Chandler Burlingame.	D ^o & P. M.	9 th June 79	{ at Head Quarters, order of Majr. Olney at Albany order Colo. Olney
Joseph Wheaton.....	D ^o	30 th Aug ^t 79	
John M. Green.....	D ^o	1 st May 80	
Joseph Massury.....	D ^o	24 th June 80	
Benjamin Shearburne.	D ^o	—	
Henry Shearman.....	D ^o	—	
Jere Greenman.....	D ^o & Adj ^t	14 th May 81	
William Pratt.....	D ^o	14 th May 81	
John Rogers.....	D ^o	3 ^d Feby 82	
William Ennis.....	D ^o	17 th March 82	
John Welch.....	D ^o & Q. M.	1 st May 82	
Robert Hunter.....	Ens ⁿ	2 nd July 81	{ Furlowed by Lord Stirling till 15th of April
Epraim Kirby.....	D ^o	23 ^d Aug ^t 82	
Samuel Tenny.....	Surgeon.	1 st Jan 7. 77	

N. B. the officers are all present except those
accounted for in the Remarks—

[Endorsed]

Rhode Island
Battalions

Saratoga 25th April 1783

Jere^h Olney Lieu^t. Col. Comd^t

RETURN OF 2^D RHODE ISLAND REG^T OF FOOT ISRAEL ANGELL ESQR COL^O: RECEIVED DEC^R 1779 [Inspector General's Return].

OFFICERS PRESENT																		RANK & FILE						WANTING TO COMPLETE					
FIELD		COMMSD				STAFF				NON COMMSD																			
		Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captains	Capt Lt.	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Adjutants	Pay Master	Qr. Master	Surgeon	Mate	Sergt. Majr.	Qr. Mr. Serg	Drum Majr.	File Majr.	Serjeants	Drums & Fifes	Present fit	Sick present	Sick absent	On Command	On Furlough	Total	Serjeants	Drums & fifes	Rank & file	
1	..	..	4	..	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	23	15	234	12	9	30	..	285	1	3	219
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3									
1	1	1	6	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	18										
Sick Absent On Command Vacant																		234	12	9	30	..	285	1	3	219			
Establishment																													

REMARKS

Arms & Accoutrements } See Genl Return
Cloathing }

This Regiment is in very good order, having its officers present & few or no men dispersed about the Country as in most of the other Regiments The Serjeants are well proportioned to the several Companies which are nearly equal.

STEUBEN
Inspector General.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE GREAT GALE OF 1815.

BY MOSES BROWN, WITH AN EXPLANATORY NOTE BY JOHN
HOWLAND.

At a Town Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Providence on the tenth day of October A. D. 1818

Voted. That Moses Brown, Tristram Burges, Samuel Eddy, George Jackson and John Howland, Esquires, be a committee to draw up an Historical and topographical account of the Great Storm in this Town, September 23rd A. D. 1815. In order that there may remain a Record in the Town descriptive of an Event so important in its Annals

A true copy

Witness NATHAN W. JACKSON

Town Clerk.

In pursuance of the above recited Resolution of the Town, Moses Brown, first named therein, drew up the following Statement (which is copied from his Manuscript)

Agreeable to our appointment on the 10th of October 1818, we have collected such facts respecting the Great Storm which occurred on the 23^d. of September A. D. 1815 as appeared to us most proper to be Recorded for the information of Posterity, and descriptive of so important a Providential Event.

The Storm of Rain commenced on the 22nd. from the N. E. moderate through the day, but at Night the Wind increased. On the morning of the 23^d. the Wind blew with increased severity from the East and about 9 it veered to E. S. E. at 10

or before, South East, and from this time to half after Eleven the Storm was most Tremendous and destructive, beyond, far beyond any in the memory of any man living. Before twelve O'clock the wind Veered to the South west and greatly abated, and the dread of our Citizens, and the Destructive Awful Effects were thus happily checked. The Ebb tide commencing nearly an hour before the regular time of high water, relieved the minds of our Inhabitants from their Apprehensions of a more Overwhelming Calamity. It appeared a great Mercy that the Calamity occurred in the day time, for had it been in the Night season the distress and loss of Lives must have been an Indiscribable addition to a Calamity yet awful to a Reflecting mind.

The Damage by the Extreme Violence of the Wind extended to driving from their Anchors and fastenings all the Vessels save 2 or 3 that lay in the Harbour and at the Wharves, some against the Bridge with such force as to open a free passage for others to follow to the Northern Extremity of the Cove above the Bridge, to the number of between 30 and 40 of various descriptions from 500 tons downwards, among the immense Quantity of Lumber and goods from the wharves and Broken Houses and Stores with their contents. Other Ships and Smaller Vessels were lodged below the place of the Bridge on each side of the River. On the Wharves scarcely a Store that stood below Weybosset Bridge on both Sides of the River, round the Harbour to India Bridge but what was damaged or entirely broken to pieces. Many Houses and Stores Blown down by the excessive violence of the wind, and many others removed or broken by the height of the tide and violence of the Waves ; by which India Point Bridge was wholly, and the East and Lowest End of Central Bridge were carried off, and by their Joint Influence the 2nd Baptist Meeting House on the West side of the River was destroyed from the foundation where the new one lately erected now stands. The wind alone blew down, unroofed, and damaged many Houses that stood out of the reach of the water, beyond any thing ever known before in the Town. The trees that were blown in the streets, with the lumber floated up in the low parts of the streets, rendered them im-

passable with Carriages till removed ; a number of people were wounded, and two lost their lives, (David Butler and Reuben Winslow) by the height of water and its violent motions, a number were taken out of houses by Boats. A Sloop of about 60 Tons floated across Weybosset Street and was Lodged in Pleasant Street, her Mast Standing above, and She by the Side of a three Story Brick House as a Monument for a Season by which our Country friends could ascertain the Height of the Tide. They indeed had full evidence of the violence of the Wind for their fruit trees as well as ours, with considerable of their Forest timber were laid prostrate through the country, with much other damage from Boston westward towards New York. One farmer had 140 fruit trees torn up by the Roots. The wind and tide extended their destruction more or less in every Town and Village on the Sea Shore. The amount of damage has never been ascertained but was Estimated to be nearly a Million of Dollars in this Town. It has been considered by Judicious people that the damage in the country by destruction of Timber, fruit trees, Fences, Sheds, etc., was nearly equal to the damage in Town by the violence of the Wind. The Rain was not so heavy as in many Storms, measuring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, but there was a Remarkable appearance and effect in the thickness of the Atmosphere by reason of the extreme violence of the wind taking up the Spray of the Sea water and wafting it through the Air to that degree as to appear on Glass Windows salt to the taste 40 miles into the country, even to Worcester, and lying on our Windows in this Town for a week so as to taste salt.

This storm seems to have affected all classes of men more or less, and has verified the maxim that no man is out of the reach of the Elements whatever his situation or calling may be, and it Should Humble us under a sense of our dependence on Him who can rule the Wind and the Sea to effect his Providential purposes both in Judgment and in Mercy. Which may we Reverence and Adore.

It may be proper to Observe that although no instance of a Similar Storm has occurred in the memory of any man living. Yet we find in Hutchinsons History of Massachusetts that

on the fifteenth of August 1635 a violent Storm occurred, when, it is said the tide rose 20 feet perpendicular, the Indian natives of our land were obliged to take themselves to the Trees, and yet many were Drowned, the tide of Flood returning before the usual time. And in Gov^r. Winthrops Journal was a very great Tempest or Hurricane, which about Narragansett raised the tide 14 or 15 feet above the ordinary Spring Tides.

Thus we See What has been may be again. On Measuring the Height of the tide from a well known mark of the highest Tide before known by our oldest people this tide of 1815 appeared to be Seven feet and five inches higher than any before known by them.

To be particular in Ascertaining individual Sufferings or the particular cases or circumstances would require a Volume. The committee think that here are Sufficient Facts related to perpetuate the General Idea of the Great Storm they were desirous to communicate.

NOTE BY JOHN HOWLAND.

Had the committee been appointed three years before the date of the resolution, there can be no doubt the object of their appointment would have been fully accomplished, but after the lapse of that time the feelings and the impressions had in a great measure abated. After repeated trials to convene the Committee, the whole number comprising it never got together, the Statement written by the Chairman, was by him handed to me, and no report was ever made to the Town. I have in many cases Seen the folly of a large Committee. If only one had been appointed the business would have been done — My purpose was to have monuments fixed in several places on permanent buildings or otherwise to mark the height of the tide. Mr. Brown's statement has remained in my possession more than 16 years, and I now intend to deliver it to the City Authorities and place the foregoing Copy in the Cabinet of the Historical Society.

JOHN HOWLAND.

January 1, 1835.

NOTE.—Few things in the picture gallery of the Society attract more attention than the representations of the scene at the Great Bridge during the gale above described. The Librarian has not only witnessed manifestations of interest and heard remarks as to what should be done to commemorate that event, but has received letters on the subject, one of which is reproduced as follows:

HISTORICAL TABLETS.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 5, 1894.

GENTLEMEN OF THE R. I. HISTORICAL SOCIETY :

While recently examining your interesting and instructive collection of portraits and pictures, my attention was attracted to the representation of the great gale of 1815, when vessels were driven up Westminster street and the tide rose to a great height on Market square. It seemed to me, as I gazed at this picture, that tablets erected at various points, showing the height to which the water rose on that occasion, and the places where vessels were carried and left on dry land, would prove interesting and instructive to young people, and indeed to one generation after another that will pass through this section of the city. I am the more impressed with the importance of the measure here suggested as I have noticed in Boston, Baltimore and some other cities tablets erected here and there that gave me a clear idea of some striking historical event. For example, at Griffin's wharf in Boston is a tablet that refers to the time and place of the famous Boston Tea Party. Another tablet shows where the fire of 1872 was stopped. In Cambridge is a tablet showing the site and date of the first school-house ever erected in that place. It seems fitting that one of the most remarkable events that ever occurred in Providence should be suitably commemorated.

Yours respectfully,

ELISHA T. JENKS.

The writer of the letter above expresses the object which Mr. Howland had in view when he said: "My purpose was to

have monuments fixed in several places on permanent buildings." Mr. Brown says "a sloop of about 60 tons floated across Weybosset street and was lodged in Pleasant street" (now Eddy street). The great ship Ganges was wrecked against the Washington building, and the widow of its commander, Capt. Joseph Herlitz, left here, a few years ago, his watch as a memorial. Half a century ago the hulk of a vessel of a large size was at the north end of the cove basin. One tablet only now indicates the height to which the water rose, and that is not on a permanent building. It seems reasonable that as visible traces of the great storm are obliterated, records of it should be placed, as suggested by Mr. Howland, on permanent buildings, where they can be read by all who pass by. Another suggestion about "the folly of a large committee" is worthy of attention. [Ed.]

THE KEY:—

FACT VERSUS THEORY.

Mr. Wm. D. Ely, in his last dissertation on the subject of Roger Williams' Key, Beanes vs. Barnes, has misconstrued as far as possible, nearly every paragraph in my "Roger Williams' Vindicated, or an Answer to a 'Keyhole for Roger Williams' Key.'" Like all similar methods of procedure, they create in the minds of many an erroneous impression, which, as in similar cases, can be quickly dispelled in a very few words.

The reasons for my defence of Roger Williams were correctly expressed in the "Vindication," therefore it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The result has been, to prove to the satisfaction of almost all—if not all—of those *disinterested*, that Roger Williams made no mistake in giving "barnes" as the English equivalent of the Narragansett *auquinnash*, in the 16th chapter of his "Key." As I have pre-

viously set forth (see Roger Williams Vindicated, Prov., R. I. Hist. Soc., Vol. II., p. 61), the use of this word was the main theme of Mr. Ely's "Keyhole," and was the main question open for discussion, all the others being simply subordinate thereto. Consequently I do not propose to answer all the points in his last essay; but there are some assumptive deductions given therein, which deserve my personal notice and consideration.

These are as follows: First. Mr. Ely asserts that Dr. Trumbull contradicts me in two very material points, when in fact the contrary is the case. For instance, Dr. Trumbull translates the word *Tuppuhquamash* as "twiners." I go into the word a little deeper than he does, and from its seeming radicals, for it is a compound word, translate it as "that which twines or clings high" (Ibid., p. 64)—which surely does not show a contradiction, but simply a distinction without a difference. But Mr. Ely misses the main point I made, in connection with this word, that it describes the plant itself, and not the bean or fruit, therefore the name has no bearing on the subject at issue.

Second. Mr. Ely remarks: "In another paragraph Mr. Tooker takes up the verb *auquan*, *au-qun*, and gives his method of evolving *Au-qun-nash* therefrom. * * * But to reach those primal sources, 'which clear away all uncertainty,' we may take the word, *Au-ha-qut*, mantle, which Mr. Tooker represents as derived, as well as other words, from *au-quan*, *au-qun*. Here we can again contrast the views of Mr. Tooker and Dr. Trumbull; and we find the latter speaking with the same positiveness as in the previous case. * * Dr. Trumbull ignores Mr. Tooker's *au-quan* and *au-qun*, as its root and primal; and on the contrary says it is derived from *hog-kw̄*, or *hog-ki*, to cover; and further, that 'hock' (*hog-ki*, *hack-ee*) is the generic affix for 'a shell.'" Dr. Trumbull is correct, but Mr. Ely's lack of knowledge of the Algonquian language leads him astray. *Hogk̄w̄* and *auq̄in* are both variants of the Algonquian verb "to cover," and Dr. Trumbull's note 265 (Narr. Club ed., R. W.'s Key, p. 144), to which Mr. Ely refers in a foot note, agrees with me, and absolutely contradicts Mr. Ely's assumption as follows: "*Hogk̄w̄*, it clothes

or covers ; (passive) he is clothed ; suppos., *ágquit*, when he is covered ; *ne ágquit*, that which covers or clothes (El.comp. *ocquash*, 'put on,' and *aihaqut* 'mantle.' The variation in form, and in connotation, of this Aigonquian radical is wonderful and far reaching. For instance in chapter 6, "Of the Family and Businesse of the House" (Narr. Club ed., R. W.'s Key, p. 64), we find *aiquiegs*, householdstufte, = mats or covering things, also *aiqunnish*, "let goe," (p. 67). The latter word has the terminal of the second person singular in *-ish*, and means literally "cover ye" ; hence by metonymy to "let goe" ; that is, to drop the mat, which hangs over the entrance of the wigwam (see "Obs." at top of page 67), "which being lift up, falls downe of itselfe," and covers the door. There is no necessity to multiply these facts any further. They exist and can be drawn upon to a much greater extent, and are an interesting study.

The question which Mr. Ely desires answered, "Why beans are omitted from the chapter 'On the Earth and Fruits Thereof ?'" is really not material. We might ask the same, of a hundred simple things omitted entirely. But Roger Williams, as I have before remarked, has given it in the second chapter "Of Eating and Entertainment." Its variants in kindred dialects show that it was the common name of the bean fruit. The same fact applies to Roger Williams' *Opponeaũhock* (=he is roasted or baked whole, i. e., in the shell, clothed or covered), the common name for "oysters."

In conclusion, Mr. Ely's "Keyhole" and my "Roger Williams Vindicated" were both submitted to Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia for his opinion. With the kind permission of Dr. Amos Perry, Secretary of this Society, and Dr. Brinton himself, I am able to present his letter in full as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, April 12th, 1894.

MR. AMOS PERRY, Sec'y:

DEAR SIR:—I have been able to give attention to the question of Roger Williams' "Key" sooner than I anticipated and forward you my results. The discussion between Mr. Ely and Mr. Tooker turns on the real meaning of the word — *auginnash*. Did it mean "barns" or "beans" ?

There is no question but that Mr. Tooker is right in assigning it the former meaning, and is correct in tracing it to the verb signifying "to cover." This verb is very much the same in all Algonquian dialects; as in Cree *awand* (Lacomb, Dictionnaire de la langue Crise): Otchipwe *agwana* (Baraga's Dictionary). But the conclusive evidence is furnished by the Dictionary of the Abnaki composed by Father Rasle, in which we find the very word given by Roger Williams and with the same meaning:— "*une cache dan la terre, agné.*" (In his alphabet the *s* = our *w* in with, but more forcibly.) This reference places the meaning and derivation beyond doubt.

Yrs truly,

D. G. BRINTON.

There is nothing more to be said, and this ends the discussion so far as I am concerned.

WM. WALLACE TOOKER.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—When Mr. Ely's first paper appeared in print, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Horatio Hale, who has the reputation of being well acquainted with various aboriginal languages of our country. Mr. Hale made a grateful acknowledgment of the paper, and complimented Mr. Ely's learning and scholarship. When Mr. Tooker's paper appeared in print a copy of it was sent to Mr. Hale with the request that he should act as umpire in deciding the question at issue. Mr. Hale declined to act in that capacity, but recommended that the case be referred to Dr. D. G. Brinton of Philadelphia, whom he regarded as the most competent man of his acquaintance. To Dr. Brinton the case was accordingly referred. Dr. Brinton first replied as follows:

2041 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 11, '94.
Mr. AMOS PERRY, Sec'y:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of 8th, with the two pamphlets, duly rec'd. I shall give the questions involved a careful study, and report at an early date—certainly before the close of the month.

Truly,

D. G. BRINTON.

His answer then came as given by Mr. Tooker above. Mr. Ely's second paper, and also Mr. Tooker's second paper, were submitted to Dr. Brinton with the request that he should give a final word. His reply is thus :

MEDIA, Pa., Oct. 19, '94.

DEAR SIR :—Thanks for copy of Quarterly.

Inasmuch as Father Rasle gives the identical word as Roger Williams, with substantially the same meaning as in the "Key," I do not see what further is to be said. Mr. E.'s side-issues are not to the point.

Truly yours,

D. G. BRINTON.

THE SUSQUEHANNA PURCHASE.

In 1753 about 600 inhabitants of the colony of Connecticut associated themselves under the name of "The Susquehanna Company" for the purpose of planting a new colony within what they supposed to be the charter bounds of that colony west of the Delaware River. They bought out the Indian rights along the Susquehanna River in July, 1754, at which time among 694 grantees in the deed 33 were from Rhode Island. Their purpose was to obtain a charter from the King, but the monarch never acted favorably on their application. Surveyors were sent out in 1755, and a settlement was made on the Delaware in 1757, but the French and Indian War prevented further action till 1762. In July of that year many of the Susquehanna Company took possession and cleared ground near Wilkes-barre. This settlement was exterminated by Indians in October, 1763. In January, 1769, certain lessees of the Penns, who also claimed this territory by charter rights and Indian deeds, occupied the lands near

Wyoming. Hither, one month later, came an advance guard of forty settlers from Connecticut. In April came 200 more. Among these immigrants were "some excellent Quakers from Rhode Island." By the end of the year all had been driven out by the Pennsylvanians ; but they rallied and secured possession of their homes in the Spring of 1770. The settlement now increased steadily and a township, and later a county, of Connecticut was erected there with the name of Westmoreland. It had 3,000 inhabitants in 1775, and three companies of troops were raised there as a part of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Connecticut line in the Revolutionary War. In July, 1778, came the massacre at Wyoming. The controversy about the lands went on, and was made a matter of discussion by the Continental Congress, so far as the jurisdiction of the two States was concerned. In 1782 Commissioners rendered a decision adverse to Connecticut. By this time the Yankee settlers numbered 6,000 and were scattered through seventeen townships. In resisting the attempts of Pennsylvanians to seize their lands during 1783 and 1784, they shed some blood, and instituted legal contests which went on for many subsequent years. Finally, by the Compromise Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, April 4, 1799, the conflicting claims were all adjusted and the controversy was happily ended. The most compact account of the whole contention that I have seen is a pamphlet of 145 pages by Henry M. Hoyt, entitled "Brief of a title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne: a Syllabus of the controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, 1879.

R. G. H.

NEGLECT AND DESECRATION OF THE GRAVE AND GRAVE-STONE OF GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD.

[The following letter, written by a member of this Society, who represents one of the historical families of the State, is commended to the attention of members of the Society of Colonial Dames and of other patriotic Societies of the State.—Ed.]

PROVIDENCE, NOV. 12, 1894.

TO THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY :

Visiting Newport a week ago to-day, I inquired after the grave-stone of one of my ancestors, Governor Benedict Arnold. I was told where the grave-stone was, but could not find it without the assistance of the custodian of the Newport Historical Society, Mr. R. H. Tilley and another citizen of the place. When found, the slab was covered with at least four inches of earth, presumably with the purpose of getting quiet possession of that consecrated spot. In Gov. Arnold's Will, made Dec. 20th, 1677, is the following clause: "My body I desire and appoint to be buried at the north-east corner of a Parcel of ground containing three Rod square, being and lying in my land in or near ye line or path from my dwelling house, leading to my Stone built Wind Mill, in ye town of Newport above mentioned." "And I desire that my dear and loving wife Damaris Arnold, after her decease, may be buried near unto me on ye south side of ye place aforesaid ordered for my own interment."

This piece of land thus referred to passed into the hands of the late Gov. Van Zandt and is now in the possession of another citizen of Newport who is presumed to be responsible for burying the grave-stone containing the inscription handed down for more than two centuries. Beneath that grave-stone

are or were the mortal remains of Gov. Arnold, which I was told had been once dug up and then tumbled back, where they are now claimed to be the property of a private citizen. I was pained and chagrined at the discovery of the facts which are here reported in the hope of causing some appropriate action to be taken for the honor of my native State.

JAMES F. NOYES, M. D.

A GENEALOGICAL "FIND."

Last August, while visiting the beautiful Wilcox Memorial Building in Westerly, I was kindly shown some bundles of historical papers that had come into the possession of the newly formed Pawcatuck Valley Historical Society. Several of these had a personal interest for me, but one of them was so useful in settling a doubtful point in genealogy that I here record it, in the hope that other searchers into family history may find it of value. It was a small scrap of time-stained paper, without date or signature, bearing these words:

"Cornell hung, killed mother with spindle. his daughter Innocent m. a Borden. his d. m. Robert uncle of Thos. B. Hazard. his d. Sarah m. Stephen Champlin father of Smooth Stephen, Jeffrey, Thomas, and dau. who married Sam Congdon and was father of George Congdon. Smooth Stephen m. a Perry."

For some years I had been searching for the parentage of Innocent, the wife of Richard³ (John², Richard¹) Borden of Portsmouth. The husband was born Oct. 24, 1671, and died July 12, 1732. If this fragment told the truth, the mystery was solved. With eagerness I began to trace the scrap of paper back to its author. Inquiry of the Librarian at the Wilcox Memorial elicited the information that the paper was one of several contributed by Hon. Richard Wheeler, of Ston-

ington. Further inquiry of that gentleman brought word that he had found the fragment among some papers that had belonged to the late Hon. Elisha R. Potter of Kingston. This was as far as I could go, but it was enough to satisfy me of the probable truth of the statements the paper contained. I conjecture that it was a memorandum jotted down at the request of Judge Potter by some one whose memory had been jogged by a curious question from this patient investigator.

Next I set about finding any possible confirmation of the statement. Among my own records I found at once that Sarah Borden, the oldest daughter of Richard and Innocent, born July 31, 1694, married — Hazard, of Newport. This was something to the point, confirming the third statement of the fragment, and explaining the reason for the first name of the daughter Sarah mentioned in the fourth statement. Further investigation in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary showed that Thomas² (Thomas¹) Cornell, who was executed May 23, 1673, had a daughter Innocent, and also that Richard Borden's mother, Mary³ Earle (William², Ralph¹), was first cousin of Innocent Cornell, as the latter's mother was Sarah² Earle (Ralph¹). A further search among those interested in Cornell genealogy made clear the fact that no other marriage has ever been ascribed to this Innocent. One correspondent, in declaring his assent to the identification of Innocent Cornell with Innocent Borden, ventured the interesting conjecture that Innocent, whose birth must have been near 1673, may have been a posthumous child, and that her name may have been her mother's indignant protest at the cruel judicial murder of the father of the babe. Certainly no man would in these days be executed on such evidence as the records contain in this case.

The incident is only one of many evidences of the value of local historical collections. Little by little they attract to each other the old documents which to the owner are of little account, but to one who can interpret them and fit them into place, are of untold value. I should be glad to know of such centres of collection in every Rhode Island town.

RAY GREENE HULING.

Cambridge, Mass.

THE JOHN CARTER FAMILY.

Acknowledgments are due to Mr. Charles Danforth for the following communications, together with the journal of a voyage to Canton and back on the ship Ann and Hope in 1799 and 1800. The writer of the letter, who also kept the journal, and the person to whom the letter was written, were brother and sister of the first wife of the late Nicholas Brown. Also, the writer of the letter, Benjamin Bowen Carter, was graduated at Rhode Island College in 1786, was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1823 and died in 1831. [Ed.]

FAMILY RECORD.

The following is copied from a M. S. given me by David Jones of Philadelphia, in August 1819. He transcribed it, at my request, from the family Bible of his mother. It had been previously transcribed into this Family Bible, by the Rev^d William Rogers D. D. from a manuscript, preserved in an old Family Bible.

John Carter died April — 1745.

Elizabeth Carter died February 20th 1760, in the 47th year of her age. She was born in England. Her maiden name was Spragg or Sprague.

An account of their children is, as follows :

Mary Carter was born August 21st 1733.—died May 22^d 1784.

James Carter was born February 2^d 1735—6.—died October 29th 1784.

Elizabeth Carter was born October 3^d 1738.—died March 25th 1801.

Rebecca Carter was born September 7th 1741.—died October 15th 1793.

Ann Carter was born September 4th 1743.—died March 1st 1768.

John Carter was born July 21st 1745.—died in Providence—

— — — Folwell married Elizabeth Carter.

Account of their children.

John Folwell — died August 28th 1809.

Samuel Folwell — died November — 1813.

Richard Folwell — died May 12th 1814.

Rebecca Folwell

David Jones was born December 10th 1740.—died January 18th 1785.

Rebecca Carter was born Sept. 7th 1741.—died Oct. 15th 1793.

The above David Jones & Rebecca Carter were joined together, in the holy bonds of matrimony, Oct. 27th 1785, by the Rev^d M^r Sturgeon, at Philadelphia.

An account of their children is, as follows.

Sarah Jones was born Sept. 25th 1766.—died March 7th 1769.

John Jones was born Feb. 18th 1768.—died August 26th 1770.

Daniel Jones was born March 8th 1770 — died August 18th 1773.

Elizabeth Jones was born Sept. 13th 1772.—died Nov. 3^d 1785.

David Jones was born Nov. 22^d 1774.

Rebecca Jones was born Nov. 19th 1777.

Margaret Jones was born Dec. 15th 1780.

Catharine Jones was born May 3^d 1783.—died April 29th 1787.

Observations on the above, by B. B. C.— John Carter, the head of the Family, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America. He sailed from Philadelphia, as Lieutenant of an armed vessel, and was killed in April — 1745, in an engagement with a French vessel ; a ball having passed through his breast. This was told me by his daughters, Elizabeth & Rebecca, in 1791 & 92. John Carter left a widow, at Philadelphia, with five children. His youngest child John was a

posthumous son, having been born the July following, three months after the death of his Father.—John Carter's age, at the time of his death is not stated ; but if we suppose his age to have been nearly the same with that of his wife, as she died in 1760, in her 47th year, his age in 1745, when the action took place, that is fifteen years before, must have been about thirty-two years.

Elizabeth, wife of John Carter was the daughter of John Spragg or Sprague, who emigrated from England, at an early period and settled on Long Island. John Spragg was the proprietor of a considerable landed estate on Long Island, which is now lost to the family.

Elizabeth, daughter of the above John Carter married — Folwell, by whom she had a numerous family. Three sons and one daughter lived to grow up. Samuel was an eminent painter, and studied under Sir Benj. West of London. Richard went to Providence, about the year 1781, to learn the Printing business of his uncle ; he quit Providence about the year 1785. John was a printer. Rebecca is still living at Philadelphia.—Mrs. Folwell afterwards married Col. Robert Roberts of Philadelphia.

Rebecca, daughter of the above John Carter married David Jones. They had eight children, three of whom lived to grow up, viz. David Jones who married — — — — He has a son Theodore Jones, now about 19 years of age & other children. His wife is dead. — Rebecca Jones married ——— Ferguson. She has several children. Mr Ferguson is dead, and his widow now lives at N^o 18 Elfreth's alley, Second street. Margaret Jones is unmarried.

NEW YORK, April 1st 1820.

MISS HULDAH M. CARTER,

DEAR SISTER, Many years ago, when I was a student at the university of Philadelphia, our departed sister Mrs Brown wrote me, and requested me to procure some information, respecting our relations in Philadelphia. By frequent conversations with our aunts, Mrs Roberts & Mrs Jones, I collected some family traditions, which I related to our sister Brown,

on my return.—When I was in Philadelphia, last august, I requested our cousin David Jones to copy from his mother's bible, the family record, which he willingly did. Thinking you might have a curiosity to inspect it, I have transcribed it for your perusal. Our relations in Philadelphia are poor, but honest and industrious.—David Jones told me, that he had been a patient in the hospital, during four years, for some mental derangement. He has now perfectly recovered his reason and health of body; but lives very retired. In the hospital, he was a room mate of the late Judge Jabez Bowen, whom he described as an outrageous madman at times, with frequent intervals of perfect reason.

Yours of Jan 17th inclosing Mr Putnam's letter and Edward K. Thompson's receipt came duly to hand. In a letter which I wrote to our nephew, N. Brown Jun. soon after the receipt of yours, I desired him to return you my thanks for your attention to this business, which in case he should have forgotten, I beg leave to repeat. I wrote to Benj. P. Putnam, that the last year's taxes had been paid, at the Providence bank, according to his order, and suppose he has received my letter; but I have not heard from him since. The Ohio share having been long in the family, I wish to pay the taxes punctually, in order to preserve it unbroken and unmortgaged. One lot of 100 acres extends nearly two miles on the river Ohio: it must of course be narrow. If a town should be built at or near this place, (as new towns are laid out frequently on the river side,) such a length of wharves might be in time very valuable to some of the family, though if now sold, it must be sacrificed and would produce but little. Nahum Ward of Marietta wrote me some time since, that he wished to buy the 8 acre lot, and would give 250 dolls. for it; though it was not worth that, (as he said.) In reply I told him, that I had made up my mind not to sell. I sometimes wish myself on the banks of the belle riviere, as the French call the Ohio, and regret that James had not gone there from New Orleans, as I advised him when he sailed from London.

After a hard winter, I congratulate you on the return of spring. The weather has been uncommonly fine of late, which has given an opportunity to the beaux and belles to

promenade Broadway, and to make a most brilliant display of taste and fashion, in their costume and equipages. Broadway may be considered as the Bond-st^h of N. York; but the Bond-st^h of London is a mere alley, compared with the Broadway of this city.

I have nothing new. I regret the numerous disasters, which have occurred of late on our coast, by shipwreck, as well as the death of Decatur. The deaths of Geo. III, the dukes of Kent and Berri will not, I think, produce any explosion in Europe, though they have more than enough of combustible materials, in France and England.—Produce here is low, and all complain that business is dull.—Mr. Judah Hayes frequently invites me to call and see him: he enquires in a friendly manner, after the family.—I am, dear sister, your affectionate brother,

BENJ. B. CARTER,
to whom please to write soon.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

Some extinct Rhode Island surnames, with name of the last known male representative :

Daniel Abbott, of Providence, d. 1760, Nov. 7 (3d of the name).

William Baulstone, of Portsmouth, d. 1678, Mar. 14.

Gabriel Bernon, of Providence, d. 1736, Feb. 1.

Edmund Calverly, of Warwick, d. 1687+

John Clarke, of Newport, d. 1676, Apr. 20.

William Jefferay, of Newport, d. 1675, Jan. 2 (son Thomas alive in 1674).

Edward Pelham, of Newport, d. 1741 (nephew John alive in 1720).

Nicholas Power, of Providence, d. 1844, Apr. 28 (6th of the name).

Benjamin Smiton, of Bristol, d. 1728+

Christopher Unthank, of Warwick, d. 1680+

William Wickenden, of Providence, d. 1670, Feb. 23.

English ancestry of Rhode Island settlers. Of nearly five hundred families who settled in Rhode Island before 1690, only about ten per cent. have been traced to their English homes.

A gentleman, born in Rhode Island in 1846, states that his *father* served during part of the Revolutionary War. Can any other man in the United States, only forty-eight years of age, fairly state as much in regard to *his* father?

J. O. A.

QUERY. Who were the parents and grandparents of Dorcas Smith who married 1777, March 30, Stephen Olney, of Revolutionary fame?

Who was Desire Kent's grandmother?

In the October number of New England Historic and Genealogical Register allusion is made to this inscription on a gravestone: "Mrs. Desire Kent, widow of Samuel Kent, of Barrington, was the first English woman's grand-daughter on New England. Died Feb 8, 1762, aged about 94 years." An explanatory note follows wherein it is stated that she was grand-daughter of Mary Chilton, who married John Winslow, and whose daughter married Edward Gray. Now the Desire Gray alluded to was born in 1651 not 1668, died in 1690 not 1762 and was married Jan'y 10, 1672, to Nathaniel *Southworth*, not to Samuel Kent.

Hence the query arises who *was* Desire Kent's grandmother?

J. O. A.

Preserved Brayton³, son of Stephen² (Francis¹) and Ann (Tallman) was born March 8, 1685. Died May 21, 1761. He married Content —. It has been claimed that Content's maiden name was Gardner, but proof is lacking. Can any one furnish information respecting her? The date of the marriage is also desired.

Warren.

V. B.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.

Query (A) Jackson.

I do not know of any complete account of this family, but papers of interest concerning some branches, were left by the Hon. Richard Jackson, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, which are now in the possession of Mr. Richard Jackson Barker, of Warren, R. I.

Oct. 23, 1894.

E. H. L. B.

BRIEF SKETCHES, NOTES AND CULLINGS.

THE PUBLICATION.

In 1872 the first number of the "Proceedings of the Society" was issued. It was prepared and brought out by a member of the Society who was then its Secretary, — a member (Mr. George T. Paine), who had made a success of publishing on his individual responsibility the six great volumes that constitute the exceedingly valuable Narragansett Club publications. The importance of that pamphlet of 38 pages was readily seen, and for twenty-one successive years the publication entitled, "Proceedings of the Society," was steadily issued. That publication was an important means of sustaining and promoting the life of the Society, and finally led to a demand for a larger work.

Another movement of the same general character was made at the annual meeting in 1893, when, on motion of Mr. John O. Austin, a resolution was adopted that had for its object the conversion of the annual publication into a quarterly. At the ensuing April business meeting the proposed measure was endorsed by the Society. In the course of the year 1893, the four numbers that constitute Volume I., were issued substantially in accordance with the programme

marked out. That volume contained nearly 300 pages. Its cost exceeded the estimate, and the subscriptions fell short of the estimate. Thus the treasury was heavily drawn upon, and the committee recommended that the quarterly be suspended unless the required amount was raised within a given time. By a special appeal and generous contributions by a few persons, a considerable sum was raised and it was decided to try the experiment another year. The present issue (number 4 of Vol. II., whole number eight) completes volume II., and is therefore a fit occasion for members to look over this field of labor and consider what ought to be done.

It has been found expedient, as stated in the last issue, to insist on brief articles with the view of introducing more variety in the subjects discussed, and it was also decided to invite practical workers in the historical field of the State to occupy space in these columns and discuss questions of interest. The effect of this change has been to enlist more patrons, secure more readers and awaken more interest in the objects of the Society. Still, in a financial point of view, the publication of the quarterly is not a success. By this we mean merely that the cash paid was more than the cash received. The same remark might be made of the annual publication during each year of its issue. The Society acted according to the scriptural rule: "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days." The experiment entered upon is not likely to prove a failure in the proper sense of that term. The quarterly has attracted attention and won favor for the Society and for the objects for which the Society was founded. The publication is, then, in a moral point of view, a success. It is a means of influence and a medium of communication that should be sustained.

A pertinent inquiry is whether it cannot be improved and thus made to accomplish more good; if not at less expense, at least, with reasonable assurance of a satisfactory return for the expense incurred. To this end there is need of deliberation. The business must be conducted on business principles. There must be tact, skill and enterprise and plans laid to secure the desired results. Suggestions are solicited. One member of the Society has expressed his views as fol-

lows. It will cost comparatively little more to print 1000 copies of the quarterly than the present number—700. With this change, each active and life member can be supplied with a copy, and thus, it is presumed, made more interested in the Society and its objects, and more ready to exert influence to secure subscriptions for its publication and applications for membership.

The idea has somehow got afloat that the Society publishes for gratuitous circulation. Copies of the quarterly are often solicited without compensation. This idea should be checked. Other suggestions relate to editorial management, the make-up and size of the publication and the times of its issue. Irregularities are pronounced unfavorable to the success of the enterprise. The resolution adopted at the last July quarterly meeting calls for information about the Society. In response to that call

A CATALOGUE OF THE PORTRAITS IN THE PICTURE
GALLERY

was compiled in season for insertion in this number of the quarterly, but is kept out by the pressure of other matter.

THE DIARY OF DR. McSPARRAN,

which, though used by Mr. Updike in writing the history of the Narragansett Church, is deemed worthy of being printed in full, will appear by-and-by in these columns, duly annotated. Another paper of much interest, prepared by Mr. Henry C. Dorr, is entitled,

“THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE PROPRIETORS AND THE
FREEHOLDERS OF PROVIDENCE.”

This, too, will be printed, as soon as space can be spared for it. Among the papers which members desire to see in print is one by the Hon. John H. Stiness, entitled,

“A CENTURY OF LOTTERIES IN RHODE ISLAND.”

Another is by the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, entitled,

"REMARKABLE PROVIDENCES IN CRISES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR."

Members will, it is hoped, aid in promoting, as they have opportunity, the success of the publication enterprise, by calling attention to such other papers as are worthy of being printed, and by suggestions on a variety of subjects that deserve consideration.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The Military Rolls of Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War—where are they? This inquiry is often put. Long journeys have been made to get the information which these records contain. Some persons go to the office of our Adjutant-General; some to the office of the Secretary of State, and very many come to the historical cabinet, expecting there to be shown the precious original documents.

In each case the reply is very unsatisfactory. The Adjutant-General can make a good show of the Military Records of our Civil War. He has done credit to himself and to his State by collecting, arranging and publishing those records. But he can do next to nothing to satisfy numerous applicants for information as to the Revolution. The Secretary of State is the custodian of some of the records that are wanted and he is getting more whenever he can. He has, however, pressing duties that prevent his furnishing inquirers with the information they seek. He is ready enough, therefore, to send them with his compliments to the Librarian of this Society, and so it comes about that this latter person is occasionally pretty seriously plied with the question—Where are they?

New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, printed several years ago by that State, are contained in four of its eighteen volumes of State Papers, where they are readily found and con-

sulted. Connecticut has performed a task of the same general character in a very satisfactory manner, having brought out an imperial 8vo volume entitled: "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the, I., War of the Revolution; II., War of 1812; III., Mexican War." Massachusetts is engaged in a similar line of labor. Most of the old States are moving for the accomplishment of this work except Rhode Island. Here inquiries cannot be satisfactorily answered at present.

One reply that is sometimes heard is substantially as follows:— The official rolls so much sought were sent to Washington by the State before 1812 with the view of establishing its claims and obtaining from the National Government compensation for services rendered in the War for Independence, and being in Washington when that city was burnt in 1812 by the British, these records were destroyed together with other valuable property. This reply is given just as it has been heard. If any person is prepared to refute it or to confirm it he will confer a favor by addressing a note to the editor of this quarterly.

Another reply is to the effect that while Rhode Island took a very active and creditable part in the War for Independence, as in previous colonial wars, there was always a lack of care in making and in preserving records of what was done. According to this theory the military records of our colonial and revolutionary periods were, at best, very defective, and being but little prized or cared for, were readily scattered and lost. Some of these records are in our State House; some in our historical cabinet; some in our City Hall; some in Massachusetts State House; some in New York State House; some in the War Department at Washington; some in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington; and some in private hands. We know that some other highly prized official documents are in private hands and are regarded by those who hold them as stock in trade.

In conclusion, any person who is prepared to refute or to confirm the above explanation, to give a more satisfactory reply to the inquiry, or to otherwise aid inquirers in their researches, is invited to avail himself of space in the columns of this quarterly for that purpose.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

It is not enough to repeat the old refrain. The pertinent inquiry now is, taking things as they are, what must be done? We know enough about our revolutionary and colonial records not only to justify action in their behalf, but to make neglect of an organized movement for collecting, arranging and utilizing them for historical purposes inexcusable. True, it will cost money, and the State has no right to enter upon any enterprise without counting the cost and guarding against imposition. It must take hold of no "put up job." It must, however, move right here. It cannot dodge its responsibility as the guardian and protector of records that interest many of its citizens and affect its reputation and standing as a State. It cannot afford to be inactive. It is bound to do what it can to rescue from destruction what remain of records that pertain to its revolutionary and colonial history, and to show what part its citizens took in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war, and the State is sure to have the cordial coöperation and support of all its loyal citizens in its efforts to this end.

This Society is doing what it can to aid in this work. It is drawing from the Department of State at Washington and printing certain papers that not only interest individuals and families, but shed light on the history of the State. With its limited resources, it will require considerable time to collect, arrange and index its various authentic records of the revolutionary and colonial periods, such as regimental and company rolls, diaries kept by officers, orderly books, quartermasters' accounts, and four bound volumes of military papers.

It is pleasant to report, in this connection, that the services of an experienced indexer have been secured and will be continued as long as the financial condition of the Society will justify the expenditure. It is not easy to over estimate the value of such an index as is just begun. The four volumes of Military Papers will, when indexed, be much consulted, whereas now they are rarely looked at. The nine volumes of newly arranged manuscripts that have been recently put upon our shelves will acquire, when indexed, an importance

of which few persons have any adequate conception. The value of the Society's twenty-one annual "Proceedings," and of its first four volumes of "Collections," would be greatly enhanced by an index.

If this branch of our clerical force can be sustained, as it ought to be, a marked improvement in the usefulness of our historical manuscripts, and of some of our printed documents, will be effected, and a step will be taken towards the accomplishment of a work of much interest and importance, namely, putting in order, as well as collecting, records that give some idea of what was accomplished by citizens of Rhode Island, at a very critical period, to establish the nation to which they belong, — a work devolving primarily on the State and which cannot be accomplished without its direct agency.

A PUBLICATION FUND.

Half a century ago, more or less, the leading historical societies of this country were engaged in raising publication funds. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and several other like institutions, moved forward in this line of action, and are now enjoying and diffusing the benefits of their wise foresight and their well-directed efforts. This Society so far fell into line as to get up a subscription paper to raise a publication fund of twenty-five thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars were subscribed on that paper, but not a dollar of it was paid into the treasury, on account of a conditional clause requiring the whole sum to be subscribed in order to secure any part of it. It is hoped that in raising the sorely needed publication and working fund, the subscription paper will contain no such conditional clause as that referred to. Some of the above-named societies have publication funds that have the distinctive names of the givers, and the publications thus brought out are accredited to the so-named funds. The Connecticut Historical Society has recently been equipped for service by public-spirited citizens of Hartford, and it is hoped that the Rhode Island Society will not long be left without such a fund as will enable it to move abreast

with its worthy sister-institutions, and efficiently aid in extending a knowledge of Rhode Island history among its citizens and throughout the country. The Society's committee that has charge of invested funds, consists of Robert H. I. Goddard, Charles H. Smith, and Richmond P. Everett.

The importance of the measure to which attention is here invited is not readily overestimated. The Society has now, according to the last report of the treasurer, a publication fund of \$3,000. This was given \$1,000 at a time, by three of its late members (William Gammell, Ira B. Peck, and Albert J. Jones), whose names will be repeated in each annual report of the treasurer through all time. Additions to this fund are earnestly solicited. Indeed, they must be forthcoming to enable the Society to carry forward work upon which it has entered. Rather than settle back into a state of comparative inactivity, it had better move forward and rely, like a neighboring institution, on a guaranty fund raised by its friends. The best course, however, is that pursued by the societies named above, whose wise foresight and generous provision for usefulness command respect and are amply rewarded.

The Society has a distinctive mission that concerns the well-being of the State. To worthily fulfill that mission, it must have what are familiarly termed the "*sinews of war*,"—money to enable it to sustain and enlarge its publications, and make its valuable collections available and extensively useful.

THE INDEX OF PERSONS.

Appended to this issue of the quarterly is a feature in the publication that can hardly fail to be appreciated. This is, however, but the beginning of improvements that are called for. If this quarterly is kept up and enlarged, as it ought to be, it must soon have, also, an index of subjects and an index of places. The main question is as to whether there is enough of interest, intelligence and enterprise to get up and sustain a periodical that is abreast with the times.

REV. OLIVER DYER

Has read before the Society, during the year 1894, three very interesting and instructive papers, which were gratefully acknowledged at the time. These papers are worthy of being repeated in the largest audience-rooms in our city and State. The Society solicits from him two more papers, one on Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, and the other on the great anti-slavery campaign, with sketches of some of its distinguished leaders.

RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Its 50th anniversary was celebrated on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October last. Among the invited guests at a numerously attended banquet held at the Trocadero on that occasion was the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., whose instrumentality in getting up the present system of public instruction in the State is gratefully recognized, and whose portrait adorns the walls of the picture gallery of this Society.

COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE,

The leader of the party that destroyed the Gaspee and made its commander a prisoner, was born within the limits of the present town of Lincoln, R. I. This statement is made on the authority of one of our most careful and reliable investigators, Mr. Albert Holbrock. The question is here submitted whether a suitable tablet ought not to be erected on the site of this hero's birthplace while the presence and testimony of Mr. Holbrock are available. A full size portrait of Commodore Whipple, taken while he was in the vigor of manhood, belongs to his great-granddaughter, who resides in Middleboro, Mass. This lady (Mrs. Agnes C. Tribon) has also colonial and Revolutionary articles, memorials and documents of various kinds, the mere sight of which would repay a visit to that historic town, that was long the scene of the labors of the historian Backus and of the late Prof. J. W. P. Jenks.

Brown University statistics, contributed by the late Rev. Dr. Shaw while he was an active member of this Society.

PROVIDENCE, Dec^r 6th 1816

Samuel B. Shaw

To Brown University, Dr.

	Dols.	Cts.
To One Quarter's Tuition and Room Rent, 4+1.45 . . .	5	45
To ditto Use of the Library,	0	50
	<hr/>	
	\$	5 95
		28 70
	<hr/>	
		34 65

Feb. 16, 1817. Received Payment,

ASA MESSER.

PROVIDENCE, December 28, 1816.

Samuel Brenton Shaw,

To the Treasurer of Brown University, Dr.

For Commons, 13 weeks, — day at 1.89 a week, . . .	\$24	57
" Steward's Services,	2	21
" Sweeping,	1	17
" Repairs,		75
	<hr/>	

This bill is according to law.

\$28 70

ASA MESSER, *President*.

Received Payment,

JOSEPH CADY, *Steward*.

INDIAN NAMES IN RHODE ISLAND.

A few years ago a committee of the Society on Indian names and places in Rhode Island issued a circular, some of the results of which appear from time to time in letters addressed to the Secretary of that committee. Mr. C. A. Downs, the intelligent Town Clerk of Lebanon, N. H., who received a copy of that circular, has had the good fortune lately to obtain a copy of this Society's edition of R. W.'s Key—a presentation copy from Prof. Romeo Elton to Prof.

James L. Kingsley of Yale College, containing the names of the distinguished essayist, John Foster of Bristol, England, and of Prof. Longfellow of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Downs turns the Key to account in studying the meaning of some of our local Indian names. The following extract from one of his letters (taken without his consent or knowledge), treats of a word about which there is a difference of opinion among scholars. He discusses the word Natick, which is the name of a village in Rhode Island, and also the name of the place where Eliot established his first Indian church in Massachusetts.

NATICK. — R. W. gives nit-tauke, my land, but he does not seem to use it as the name of a place. The idea embodied in this application of it to a locality was beyond the Indian mind. I agree with Dr. D. G. Brinton in your Jones's pamphlet so far. I do not find in the word the least suggestion of a hill, neither syllable nor letter.

The late Judge Chandler E. Potter, of Manchester, N. H., a good Indian scholar, makes the following note: "Natick means a clearing, or place free from trees, from the Indian words *naa*, *bare*, and *auke* a place, the *t* being euphonic."

Rasle's vocabulary gives: "Nate, *bare*, or *cleared*. Nat-auke, a *clearing*."

Rev. Edward Ballard, in geographical names on the Coast of Maine, Coast Survey Report, 1868, gives Naddock — written Nuttake, the same derivation, and cites a Penobscot Indian as using the word Nātuah as meaning an interval.

All this is reasonable — a probable source and meaning of Natick; but knowing the literalness of the Indians in their names, I was not quite satisfied without some evidence that Natick, in whole or part, was a clearing, which no one seems to have undertaken to prove. I began my search in this direction. In an account of the settlement of the place I find this: "In this place *the grass was cut* and timber felled, &c." This shows that there was a *clearing* there; for otherwise there would be no grass. And so far as I am concerned the question is settled — Natick means a clearing. This meaning rests on *etymology* and *facts*. No other does.

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